

The War of the Satellites

Pentagon Is Developing Defense Measures Against Soviet 'Hunter-Killer' Spacecraft

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Last year's resumption of Soviet tests of a hunter-killer satellite in earth orbit has moved the United States to draw up its own plans to wage war in space.

With White House approval, the Pentagon has begun development of satellites that can sound an alarm if they are approached, a second alarm if they come under attack and even fire a blast at an enemy satellite if it draws too close.

Contracts to study methods of defense from enemy attack were given to six defense contractors last year.

"It's like 1914 or 1915 all over again, when the pilots started carrying revolvers and shooting at each other out of the cockpits," a source said.

The Pentagon has also begun to study the need to give its spy, communications and navigation satellites more maneuverability in space so they can take evasive action if they are threatened. Also under study is the need to have on standby reconnaissance satellites at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif., that can be launched into orbit at a moment's notice.

Big Bird in Orbit

At present, the United States has only one Big Bird reconnaissance satellite at any one time in orbit, where it stays for four or five months before being replaced. If the Big Bird in orbit were destroyed by surprise attack, it might be months before the Air Force could replace it.

"This is a very worrisome problem," a source said. "At the

moment, we have no redundancy in our reconnaissance satellite system."

The Pentagon began to express concern in February when the Soviet Union resumed tests of its hunter-killer satellite, an unmanned spacecraft that blows itself up and destroys its opponent in the blast.

The Soviet Union had conducted 16 tests of the killer satellite from 1967 to 1971. Since February, it has conducted at least six tests. The most recent test, last month, involved a spacecraft called Cosmos-860 as the "target" vehicle and another called Cosmos-866 as the "killer" satellite.

Most of the tests have been exercises in which the killer satellite merely hunts its prey, drawing close enough to claim a kill. But at least one of the tests involved a real kill in which the interceptor drew alongside the target satellite and exploded.

Reliance on Satellites

Concern over the threat of war in space has grown at the Pentagon as its reliance on satellites has grown. At least a dozen communications satellites in orbit link all U.S. military bases, ships and aircraft around the world. Another dozen navigation satellites guide the Navy's surface ships and submarines.

Particularly vulnerable to attack are the communications satellites, strung out like beads around the globe. These satellites are in what is known as synchronous orbit 22,400 miles high, where they match the rotation speed of the earth and stay in the same position above the earth at all times.

"They're up there like sit-

ting ducks," is the way it was put by an intelligence source.

A killer satellite carrying a laser weapon could be flown into orbit 22,400 miles above the earth and move around the globe knocking out the Pentagon's communications satellites one by one. It could destroy the entire communications system of the Pentagon in about a week.

Because they are so vulnerable, the Pentagon is thinking of positioning an entire array of communications satellites in orbit and then turning their radios off until needed.

"With their radios off," a source said, "the opposition couldn't track their radio beacons. And if they can't track them, they can't find them."

Less vulnerable are the navigation and reconnaissance satellites, which fly in low orbit, 100 to 200 miles above the earth, and move around the globe at great speed. Their closeness to the earth makes them difficult to track from great distances in orbit, because the curvature of the earth gets in the way of tracking by a killer satellite.

The Pentagon's precise plans to counter the threat of war in space are still secret, but sources said that one of the first things to be done is to equip the next generation of military satellites with electronic alarm systems and more maneuverable rockets to evade approaching satellites.

Some satellites will also be fitted with "impact warning" devices that radio they are under attack even as they are being destroyed. The devices would enable the Pentagon to tell whether one of its satellites is missing because of an attack or an accident.

Israel Set To Petition France for PLO Aide

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI)—Israel said today it will ask France for the extradition of Abou Daoud, the Palestinian Liberation Organization official suspected of masterminding the 1972 Olympic Games massacre at Munich, but there still was no official call for extradition by West Germany.

Mr. Daoud's arrest here Friday—his had come to attend the funeral of a Palestinian shot down on a Paris street last Monday—was the cause of considerable international confusion today as three governments tried to decide what to do next.

Meanwhile, extra security measures were being applied at French airports until Mr. Daoud's fate was decided. Special measures were also in effect at sensitive embassies.

French officials were finding the arrest more than a little embarrassing. A delegation of Arab ambassadors called at the Foreign Ministry today to protest. Mr. Daoud, the Elysee Palace spokesman issued a statement saying that the arrest was a "police decision made by virtue of an international warrant of arrest." The Foreign Ministry and Elysee Palace appeared to be marking their distances from the police.

(Farouk Kaddoumi, chairman of the political department of the PLO, said in Kuwait today that France would be making a "diplomatic mistake" if it extradited Mr. Daoud, UPI reported from Cairo.)

Issued Through Interpol

Even the circumstances of the international warrant were not clear. In Bonn, Justice Ministry officials early today said they did not understand why the French had arrested Mr. Daoud. The French maintained throughout the day that they arrested him because of the West German warrant issued through Interpol.

By late today, that confusion seemed cleared up. The West German state of Bavaria apparently issued an arrest warrant in 1972 for the authors of the Munich massacre. The Bavarian state cabinet was scheduled to meet tomorrow to decide on procedure, but any final decision to ask for extradition will be made by Bonn.

The Israelis, meanwhile, were acting on the basis of an extradition treaty with France and of an Israeli law that allows for proceedings against authors of crimes against Israelis abroad. That law was prompted by the Munich attack.

A government statement in Jerusalem said the Israeli would "forthwith submit a request for the extradition of Abou Daoud, who is suspected of having planned and having carried out brutal acts of terrorism, including the murder of Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympics."

Time Requirements

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Israel would ask France to hold Mr. Daoud for up to 60 days in order to prepare the necessary evidence to submit to France. French law, however, requires a suspect to be held only 13 days before he can be expelled if no country demands his extradition.

The delegation of Arab ambassadors who went to the Quai d'Orsay (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



CHINA WATCHERS—Effigies of the "gang of four" (only two shown) were hung from a tree in Peking this week-end as posters were put up praising the late Premier Chou En-lai and condemning the four. Name tags on the effigies identify the figure at left as Chiang Ching, the widow of Mao Tse-tung, and at right, Chang Chun-chiao.

New Posters Appear

Continued Tributes to Chou Heighten Peking Uncertainty

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Jan. 10 (UPI)—The continued turnout in Peking today of large crowds of people to commemorate Chou En-lai, two days after the anniversary of his death, and the appearance of fresh wall posters, some attacking senior Chinese leaders, has begun to create a sense of uneasiness among some Chinese and analysts.

This uncertainty was heightened by the failure of any of China's top leaders to appear in public over the weekend despite an enormous buildup of publicity honoring Chou in the press which had suggested a memorial meeting might be held.

In addition, there were also questions over who is putting up the large number of posters calling for the return of Teng Hsiao-ping, the former deputy who was ousted in April after being officially blamed for an earlier daylong demonstration by 100,000 persons commemorating Chou. Most of the posters supporting Mr. Teng have been unsigned, with a few signed simply "The Voice of the People."

"There isn't necessarily anything wrong," an analyst said.

Moscow Reports 'Terrorist' Bomb Blast in Subway

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI)—An explosion in a crowded Moscow subway train over the weekend in which several persons died could have been caused by a terrorist's bomb, according to accounts circulating unofficially in Moscow today.

The Soviet news agency Tass announced only that a "small explosion had taken place" in a subway car traveling near Imalova Park in Moscow's northwestern suburbs. The item said that there were "victims who were rendered medical aid." But that terse report was later supplemented by Soviet sources, chiefly the Russian journalist Victor Louis, who suggested that terrorism may have been involved.

Mr. Louis has often been used in the past to disclose sensational information that the Kremlin for some reason is anxious to reveal in the West, so his graphic explanation of the episode carries some weight. He told a U.S. reporter who reached him by telephone late tonight flatly that the blast resulted from a bomb.

"A bomb cannot be peaceful so it was clearly a terrorist's bomb," Mr. Louis said.

Any hint of violent political opposition in the Soviet Union—particularly coming from a prominent Soviet publicist like Mr. Louis—is startling. There have been occasional reports in recent months of explosions and fires in Soviet Georgia attributed to nationalist extremists or private entrepreneurs angered by a crackdown on local corruption.

Shots at Cosmonauts

But the last significant terrorist incident in the Soviet capital occurred in 1969 when a man dressed as a Soviet Army lieutenant fired several shots at a motorcade carrying four Soviet cosmonauts as it approached the Kremlin gates. The man was seized and later described in the Soviet press as a schizophrenic.

Details of the explosion over the weekend are very scarce. Estimates of the number of persons killed range from three to seven, with the number of wounded said to be as high as 20. A report by the West German news agency DPA said that three men were spotted placing a parcel on the subway. The blast was reported to have taken place between stations and Mr. Louis said that many of the passengers on the crowded train were children.

Why Moscow would wish to publicize a terrorist incident—if indeed that is what the explosion really was—was a mystery. A possibility is that the affair could be used as the excuse for taking some stringent new measures against dissident elements.

Mr. Louis said that he thought the blast would produce "a violent public reaction" in the Soviet Union comparable to the reaction in Western countries against such terrorist groups as the Baader-Meinhof gang in West Germany and the Symphonie Liberation Army in the United States.

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Lord Avon's Condition

ALVEDISTON, England, Jan. 10 (AP)—Former Prime Minister Anthony Eden, now Lord Avon, was "fairly weak" but "in good spirits" today. He is suffering from progressing liver failure.

Truce Unit Urged to Remove Guerrilla Arms From Lebanon

BEIRUT, Jan. 10 (UPI) (Continued)—Lebanese leaders opposed to a Palestinian armed presence here have demanded that heavy weapons in the hands of Palestinian groups be removed from Lebanon altogether.

Former President Suleiman Franjeh said in a press interview published today that unless this is done, "we will not hand over our arms."

Mr. Franjeh, who preceded President Elias Sarkis in power, told the daily Al Bayraq that this stand was taken by the conservative "Lebanese Front" which groups him with Camille Chamoun, the head of the National Liberal party, and Pierre Gemayel, the leader of the Phalange party.

Mr. Gemayel was asked to convey the decision to President Sarkis. Mr. Franjeh declared, "He asked that Palestinian heavy weapons be moved to Syria or any other country, but must not be kept here. As long as the Palestinians retain heavy weapons in Lebanon, there will be no guarantee they will not use them against Lebanese again," he explained.

Removal Begins

According to press sources, the removal of heavy weapons from Palestinian camps in Beirut and other cities to distant locations

Czech Police Seize at Least 6 Dissidents

Arrests Continue Of Rights Leaders

PRAGUE, Jan. 10.—At least six leading dissidents were arrested by secret police today in a continuing crackdown on signatories to a recently published manifesto for civil rights.

Among those seized were former Foreign Minister Jiri Havel, civil rights leader, Frantisek Kriegel, Prof. Jan Patocka, playwrights Vaclav Havel and Ludvik Vaculik, and writer Pavel Kohout.

A New York Times correspondent was present when Mr. Kohout was arrested. A few hours earlier, the same correspondent saw Mrs. Kohout, dressed by the hair into a police cap.

Mr. Havel had been detained twice before in connection with the publication in Western newspapers of Charter 77, which alleged that basic human rights guaranteed by the Helsinki agreement did not exist in Czechoslovakia. Mr. Vaculik had been arrested once before.

Papers Confiscated

In recent days, police have released dissidents after holding them a few hours. Their homes have been searched and books and papers confiscated. A total of 282 persons have now signed the charter, but police pressure so far has concentrated on the leaders.

When Mr. Kohout was arrested, he told New York Times correspondent Malcolm Browne to "tell Arthur Miller... he knows what things are like here."

U.S. playwright Arthur Miller is a close friend of Mr. Kohout and has written sharply critical articles about the repression of intellectuals in Czechoslovakia since 1968, when the former Communist party leader, Alexander Dubcek, was removed from office by a Soviet-led invasion.

Mr. Kohout's home is in one of the most conspicuous places in Prague, and in warmer weather tens of thousands of foreign tourists troop by the old building on their way into Prague castle.

Mr. Kohout's apartment is in a building shared with the Swiss Embassy across the street from the castle.

Despite the highly conspicuous setting, at least a score of policemen, some plainclothesmen and some in uniform, were waiting in and around the building at sunset.

Mr. Kohout's play, "Poor Mur-

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Opposition Is Powerless

Brazil: Facade of Liberalism In 12 Years of Dictatorship

By Jonathan Kandell

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 10 (UPI)—As the rightist military regime in Brazil enters its 13th year in power, its supporters and opponents are intensely debating over far political liberalization efforts will go, how solid its foundations are, and how much political repression continues to exist in this largest Latin American country.

Government leaders, including President Ernesto Geisel, the army general to govern since the 1964 coup, are annoyed at critics here and abroad who accuse them of portraying Brazil as a lenient dictatorship, equating with harsh totalitarian regimes.

To be sure, Brazil today is as authoritarian as any Communist nation. It is probably as politically oppressive than any third-world country. And it even during the strong recession of the late 1960s and early 1970s did Brazil reach the levels of violence recorded recently in Chile, Uruguay and Argentina.

Incidents of torture involving official suspects have declined sharply during the last few years of elections—some freer than others—have been held for municipal and congressional posts.

Policies Denounced

It is difficult also to imagine Ghandi of India, Houari Boumedienne of Algeria or Fidel Castro tolerating the kind of iticism that Gen. Geisel has suffered in the local press. His policies have been denounced almost daily as ineffective and shortsighted, his Cabinet members have been labeled incompetent by the leading newspapers and he has been publicly called better general than a president.

His harshest media critics. Perhaps the most startling feature of change is the fact that a considerable number of middle-class political refugees from Argentina, Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia have moved here because they have found more economic opportunities and less persecution in Brazil than in their own countries.

Despite these many signs of liberalization, low Brazilians could continue the present regime anything other than a military dictatorship with a parliamentary facade.

Congress, represented by a pro-government party and a center-right opposition, is powerless to question ranking government officials or exercise any control over the national budget. It initiates little legislation, serving mainly as a rubber stamp for its introduced by the executive.

"There has been a growth in atorial activity—that's all," said a leading sociologist, Iacio Soares. "The relationship between the legislature and

the executive has not changed. The absolutism—not supremacy, but absolutism—of the executive continues unaltered. And the legislature has not recovered any of its traditional functions."

The President has the power to invoke emergency decrees permitting him to suspend the political rights of any politician or labor leader.

Labor unions can neither call strikes nor demand collective bargaining. Censorship continues for leftist publications and still conditions cultural life, including literature, plays, films, radio, television and even popular music.

Incidents of political violence at times involving military policemen and at other times by well-protected rightist extremists—erupt occasionally in the major cities and more frequently in the vast interior, where the legal process has never taken root.

The minor restoration of democratic institutions and practices is viewed by some military leaders not as an end in itself but as a luxury that the country will increasingly be able to afford as long as internal security and stable economic growth continue. Other hard-line officers at times seem to imply that democratic freedoms should be tolerated only if they do not



President Ernesto Geisel

bring to power politicians who would challenge the regime's political and economic premises.

"Until the mass of the Brazilian electorate acquires the political conscience to know how to choose candidates well and not vote for caricatures, we will have to continue using a system of indirect voting," said the minister of the air force, Brig. Gen. Araripe Macedo, when asked last month if all political candidates should be chosen in direct elections.

Not even President Geisel is willing to guarantee that the political liberalization, which began during his term in office, (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

But Traffic Snarls Refuse to Uncoil

Lagos Cracks the Whip on Errant Drivers

By John Damton

LAGOS, Jan. 10 (UPI)—For more than a year the military government has been embroiled in a war against the Lagos traffic jam, often said to be the worst in the world. Recently, it has seemed more like a war against the motorists.

Since November, the army has posted red-capped military officers at major intersections. Using three-foot-long braided horsewhips called kokobos, they beat drivers who stray from the line. It is not an uncommon sight while traffic is inching through the dusty teeming streets to see a motorist yanked from his vehicle, his arm raised to fend off the flailing kokobo.

The trouble is that the whipping has not improved matters, for the traffic is, logic aside, more impossible than ever.

The government has just promulgated a decree immobilizing half the private cars in the city at any one time. Cars whose license plates begin with even numbers are not allowed on most

streets on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and those with odd numbers on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Drivers who venture out on the wrong day will have their cars impounded; to get them back they will have to pay the equivalent of \$160. If the vehicles are not retrieved within 24 hours, owners will have to wait two weeks and pay more than \$1,000 in storage costs.

Buses Inadequate

In a sense, the new measure is even tougher than the corporal punishment. With the traffic jam, workers living in the heavily populated sections of Surulere, Yaba and Mushin, which are only a few miles across the city line, had to leave home at 4 and 5 a.m. to get to work by 9. Now, many may not be able to go to work at all. Public transportation—old, crowded buses—clearly cannot carry them all and last drivers, who are exempt from the decree, are already pushing their fares beyond the average man's reach.

The rich are talking of buying

second cars, solely to get second license plates, and an illegal market in plates is expected. Nobody knows how many cars there are in Lagos. With a population of more than 3 million that is growing fast. Registration figures place the number at around 40,000, but it is an open secret that every other car is unregistered. Periodically, the police conduct ownership checks at roadblocks. When they do, the traffic magically disappears.

A surprising aspect of the whipping campaign was the amount of public support it attracted. In a sort of extreme-time-call-for-extreme-measures mood, people left the civil liberties arguments to professors and writing lengthy articles in the Sunday newspapers.

Few Have Protested

Urban planners argued that the campaign mistook a symptom—unruly driving—for the disease of congestion. Psychologists theorized that perhaps it was gratifying, after sitting in a sweltering stationary car for

hours on end, to see punishment inflicted. Few protested.

By way of contrast, the decree limiting the use of cars has drawn little support. Even the Daily Times, the government-owned newspaper, criticized it.

The law, which will be in effect for three months and will be extended, if successful, was clearly drawn up because of the world festival of black and African arts and culture, a monthlong series of events beginning Saturday. With a sense that the country will be on display before thousands of tourists, there is extreme sensitivity about the impression its considerable problems may make.

No problem is as talked about, or as politically volatile, as the traffic jam. Foreign analysts see a correlation between the amount of congestion and the stability of those in power. The previous government was toppled in part, some say, because it could not eradicate the "go slows," and the previous head of state was assassinated while he was stuck in one.

هكذا من الاحول

Gunmen Distribute Leaflets, Wound Guards Near Madrid

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Jan. 10 (NYT).—Gunmen appeared this morning at a factory south of Madrid, distributed leaflets in the name of a leftist fringe group calling for a general strike and, before fleeing, wounded three industrial guards.

The incident was linked immediately to the unresolved kidnapping of Antonio Maria de Oriol y Urquijo, the ultraconservative president of Spain's advisory Council of State, since the gunmen spread leaflets signed by

the Communist party (Reconstituted). The little-known leftist organization is widely thought to work in tandem with the so-called October 1st Anti-Fascist Resistance (GRAPO), which has issued a series of convincing communiqués showing that it holds the 62-year-old former justice minister.

In its latest communiqué, which was accompanied by a handwritten note from Mr. Oriol, the October 1st group called for a general strike today—which marks a month of captivity for the prominent rightist.

Czechs Seize 6 Dissidents

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derer," opened on Broadway last October. He repeatedly asked the Czechoslovak government for an exit visa to be present at the New York opening, but his request was routinely rejected.

The published appeal for which he and other signers have been arrested contains no direct attacks on the Prague government. It calls for enforcing human rights provisions in Czech law and deplores the alleged fact that followers of Mr. Dubcek are still subjected to grave problems.

About 10,000 Czechs are unable to get decent jobs because of their political backgrounds, the petition said, and the children of former Dubcek supporters cannot gain admission to good schools in this country.

Western diplomats believe that the current level of police harassment of dissidents and their families is an indication that the regime of party leader Gustav Husak feels anxious about the potential escalation of public protests.

In another matter, a Czech court today opened a trial of four Czechoslovak citizens, one of them a former minister of education and culture, on charges of spying for West Germany.

The spy trial has been tied in public to allegations that the United States still maintains "a cold-war attitude" toward Czechoslovakia and is spearheading an espionage drive against Prague.

New Cyprus Talks Urged by Ford

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—President Ford said today that there is an "urgent need" to reopen substantive negotiations in the Cyprus dispute but that no settlement should be imposed on the Cyprus communists by the United States or any other nation.

In the seventh of a series of messages to Congress on the administration's efforts to encourage resolution of the Cyprus problem, Mr. Ford said he has "deep regret that progress in the negotiations has been extremely slow," but he is not pessimistic about the future of the area.

Turkish troops invaded Cyprus in July, 1974, and Congress later imposed an embargo on U.S. arms sales to the Ankara government. At Mr. Ford's urging, the ban was lifted on condition that he give Congress regular reports on the status of U.S. efforts to aid a Greek-Turkish agreement.

Officials said that an autopsy performed today on Juan Manuel Iglesias, 35, who died yesterday during police-demonstrator clashes in the Bilbao suburb of Sestao, showed that he succumbed to heart failure, UPI reported.

Reuters reported that rioting broke out tonight in Sestao at a rally called to protest the death of the youth. Police used rubber bullets and tear gas to disperse the demonstrators.

The October 1st group has alternately demanded a new amnesty—or the release of 15 leftist prisoners—as the price for Mr. Oriol's freedom. Its demands seem to have hampered the amnesty cause, since Premier Adolfo Suarez does not want to stand accused of succumbing to extremist pressures.

Workers at the aeronautics factory where the early-morning shooting occurred issued a statement scolding ultrarightist provocateurs of staging the incident to discredit the left.

The statement called on the government to eliminate "terrorist bands that day after day take the lives of Spanish citizens, hiding behind the symbols of leftist groups to camouflage their true identity."

The kidnapping of Mr. Oriol on Dec. 11—four days before a national referendum on political reform—was swiftly attacked by leftists as a suspected rightist provocation. After the obscure October 1st group claimed responsibility, leftists disowned it.

There has been speculation in the Spanish press attributing the kidnapping to Italian fascists, rightist policemen, ultrarightist provocateurs, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States and the Soviet secret police agency, KGB.

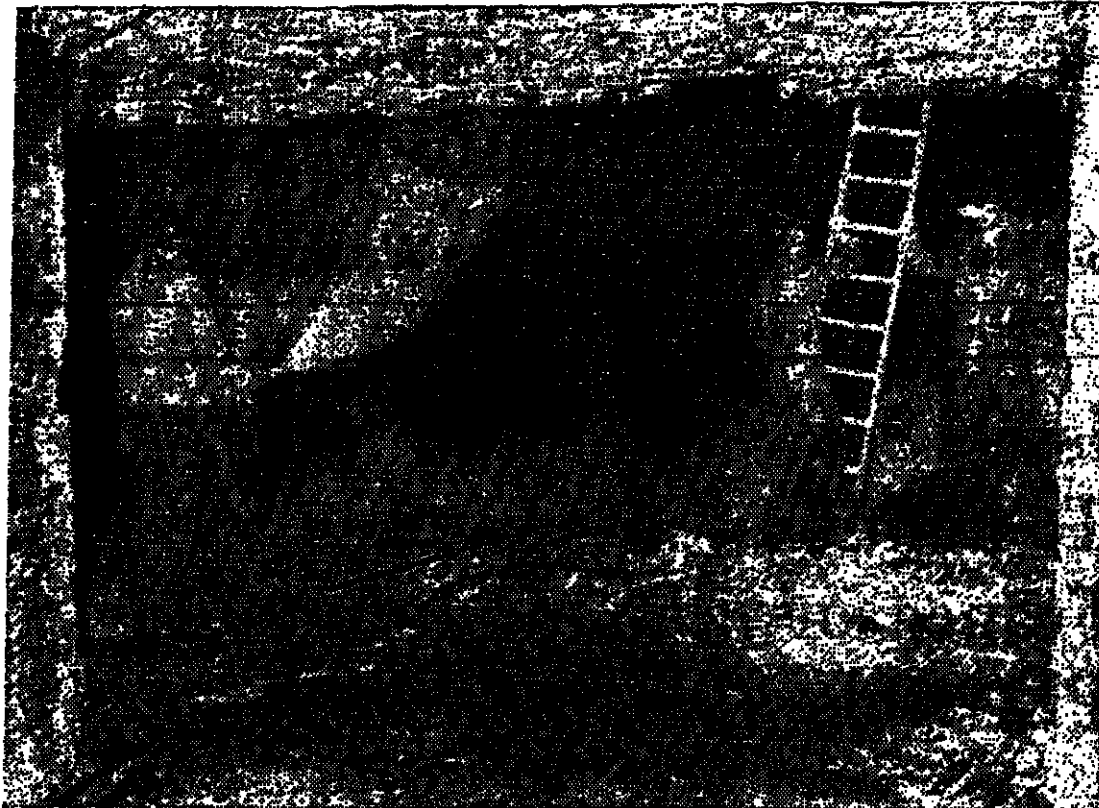
But, responding to these accusations in handwritten notes left in a phone booth and letters throughout Madrid, the kidnappers have angrily insisted that they are leftists—and, grudgingly, some informed Spaniards have begun to accept that they may be.

From his own messages, it is clear that Mr. Oriol, who had served as justice minister from 1965 to 1973, has had discussions with his captors about torture in Spanish prisons—"something I tried to combat during my ministerial period," he says in his latest note.

Acceptable Exit Although the government does not want to appear to be giving in to the kidnappers, the left-of-center opposition has proffered a more acceptable exit from the Oriol imbroglio by taking amnesty and the legalization of all political parties as the first issues to be discussed in negotiations with Mr. Suarez.

A restricted commission representing the left-of-center parties is scheduled to meet with Mr. Suarez tomorrow and their amnesty proposal could become the political basis for Mr. Oriol's eventual freedom.

Santiago Carrillo, the Communist party secretary-general, has agreed to stay out of the first meetings with Mr. Suarez although, it is argued, if the Premier should agree to legalize the Communists, their leader could join later discussions on next year's elections.



ROME BOMBING—Firemen putting out one of the fires that swept Palazzo dei Congressi after four bombs went off there early yesterday, three days before it was to be the site of a general meeting of the neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement to deal with recent party rifts. No injuries were reported, but damage to the building was heavy.

Arab Ministers Recommend Solution to Finance Squabble

RIYADH, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A conference of foreign ministers from eight Arab countries and a Palestinian representative agreed today on recommendations to resolve difficulties over financial aid to those Arabs directly involved in the conflict with Israel.

A communiqué issued at the end of the two-day conference said that the recommendations will be submitted to heads of state and that another ministerial session will be held in Cairo Saturday to discuss their implementation.

The communiqué said, "The foreign ministers reached agreement which was embodied in recommendations they decided to submit to their heads of state for consideration." It gave no details.

The conference grouped Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization along with their financial supporters, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Bahrain.

Question of Duration Highly placed Arab diplomats said that the difficulties faced by the conference stemmed from a 1974 Arab summit resolution which agreed on aid assessments but left the question of duration and frequency subject to further consideration.

The diplomats said that the initial summit decision called for \$500 million to Egypt, a similar amount to Syria, \$250 million to Jordan and \$50 million to the PLO "on an annual basis." But at the end of the summit, held in Rabat, it was decided to give further consideration to the duration and frequency of the aid at the next summit, which was then scheduled for 1976 in Somalia.

Because of the Lebanese civil war and Egyptian-Syrian differences, the Somalia summit never was held. The diplomats said that the Rabat-decreed aid was paid for 1976 and then stopped.

The point of the Riyadh ministerial conference, for which Syria in particular pressed very hard, was to put the aid program on "an institutionalized basis" with the conflict with Israel settled, the foreign ministers said.

They said that Syria and Egypt now reconciled, told the Riyadh meeting they considered the aid decided at Rabat "the minimum that should be paid annually."

After today's final session, Peres Prefers Jordan Alliance

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP).—Israeli Defense Minister Shimon Peres said in an interview published yesterday that he favors negotiations with Jordanian King Hussein to establish a confederation among Israel, Jordan and the occupied West Bank.

"My proposal is to create either a federation of Israel and the West Bank, or a confederation of Jordan, the West Bank and Israel," Mr. Peres told Newsweek magazine.

"In other words, instead of dividing the land, I would prefer to divide the government," said the 53-year-old defense minister, who expected to challenge Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in elections in May.

U.S. Flag Burned In Panama Zone

PANAMA CITY, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Students yesterday burned a U.S. flag in the Panama Canal Zone to mark the 13th anniversary of bloody clashes over U.S. control of the waterway.

About 100 students crossed into the zone, burned the flag and then withdrew, a spokesman for the Canal Zone administration said.

They were apparently a break-away group from a procession of about 2,000 students taking part in a memorial ceremony in Panama City for the 21 Panamanians and 4 Americans killed on Jan. 9, 1964, during fighting in the Canal Zone. They died after students tried to hoist their national flag alongside the U.S. flag.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Bin Faisal told reporters, "The conference considered reaffirmation of the Rabat summit resolutions and agreed on a definition of their concepts. Nothing was decided in contradiction of what was agreed at Rabat."

But in reply to questions, he denied that the Rabat aid will be increased and said, "This was not even discussed."

"Our recommendations now go to the heads of state for approval," he said.

Suicide in Israel Will Not Deter Corruption Probe

JERUSALEM, Jan. 10 (AP).—Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and his Cabinet have decided that Housing Minister Avraham Ofer must be presumed innocent of the corruption charges that drove him to suicide.

Mr. Ofer declared his innocence in a suicide note before shooting himself last week. But the decision to stop the investigation of him was not expected to dispel questions in the minds of the public about the charges that the construction firm which he had headed diverted funds from housing projects to the Labor party.

Corruption in the Labor party, which has dominated Israeli politics since the Jewish nation came into being, is expected to be a major issue in the national election on May 17. Four other former government officials or former top executives of government companies have been accused of corruption since Mr. Rabin took office in 1974, although his administration has won some credit for exposing the cases.

Uri Avnery, the editor of the newspaper Haolam Hazei, told a news conference that the investigation into Mr. Ofer's affairs should be reopened to vindicate the dead man.

Mr. Avnery, a former leftist member of parliament who plans to run in May, said that his paper learned of testimony given to the police that about \$475,000 in government land funds was diverted to the Labor party.

W. German Unit Bars Insurance For Kidnapping

BERLIN, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The West German insurance supervisory board has banned the sale of insurance against kidnappings, a board spokesman said today.

He said that such insurance, aimed at compensating a kidnaper for any ransom paid for his release, would merely encourage abductors.

The new magazine Der Spiegel said that before the supervisory board acted, quite a few West German businessmen had insured members of their families against kidnapping.

For a premium of 10,000 marks (\$4,200) annually, the insurer would compensate a kidnaper victim for up to 3 million marks paid in ransom, Der Spiegel said.

The magazine said that insurance experts believe the supervisory board's action will result in a doubling of the premiums for kidnapping insurance sold on the black market. Lloyd's underwriters in London said offer such policies, Der Spiegel said.

Accused Soviet Spy In U.S. Seeks Forum

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 10 (Reuters).—A Russian immigrant charged with attempting to spy for the Soviet Union today asked a federal judge here to allow him to hold a news conference.

The request, made by the lawyer for Ivan Rogalsky, 34, was denied and an appeal will be made. Attorney Roger Lowenstein said his client wanted the news conference in order to complain about the publicity given the case.

Israel to Ask For PLO Aide

(Continued from Page 1) d'Orsey today included ambassadors from Egypt, Algeria and Saudi Arabia. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is scheduled to pay an official visit to Saudi Arabia this month.

Following the meeting, Mohammed Bedoui, the Algerian ambassador, said, "This is not a happy development for friendship and confidence between France and all Arab states without exception. About Daoud is a Palestinian militant, a responsible member of the Palestinian resistance who has been in many countries of the world without meeting problems."

Strong doubts were being expressed that France would agree to extradite Mr. Daoud to Israel. In Israel, the daily Ma'ariv said, "It doesn't take a prophet to predict that France will not extradite Arab-terrorist Abou Daoud to Israel. European governments never showed... willingness or ability to face up to the Arab economic and political blackmail."

The Israelis always have held Mr. Daoud to be behind the Munich attack on their Olympic team that left 17 persons dead. As a leader of the "Black September" group of Palestinian terrorists, he also has been linked to the assassination of Jordanian Prime Minister Wasfi Telf in Cairo in 1971 and that of U.S. Ambassador Cles Noel in Khartoum in 1973.

Mr. Daoud, about 40, was arrested here carrying an Iraqi passport in the name of Youssef Raji Hanna. He and a delegation of Palestinians had received French visas to attend the funeral of Mahmoud Saleh, a Palestinian activist and bookshop owner, murdered by unknown assailants a week ago.

China Events Still Unclear (Continued from Page 1) Inspired by rivals of Mr. Wu and Mr. Chen inside the leadership, or were they simply the work of local citizens still outraged by the suppression of the earlier demonstration in Peking's Tiananmen Square? There was no way to tell.

There had been some earlier hints that Mr. Wu might have come under criticism for his role in the April incident, when he read out an appeal over loudspeakers for the crowd to disperse. As the senior party official from Peking, he may well have been deeply involved in putting down the disturbance and subsequent reports of large-scale arrests and some deaths.

A poster posted up today contained the first confirmation of these earlier reports about deaths. It said that if Mr. Wu did not "reverse the verdict" on the incident, "the souls of martyrs who died April 5 will beat drums and charges laid against them."

According to the text of a document recently released by Chinese Nationalist sources in Taiwan, Chang Chun-chiao, another of the four disgraced leftists, said to a study class in June that "in Peking alone, 40,000 to 50,000 persons were put under arrest" after the demonstration.

"Every unit engaged itself in arresting and dragging out this or that person. A couple of lives were sacrificed, also, while some were wronged."

There have been no reports of violence in the past three days as tens of thousands of persons have poured into Tiananmen Square to pay homage to Chou on the anniversary of his death. But diplomatic sources in Peking said that at one point a crowd had moved to the entrance to Chungnanhai, the quarter where senior Chinese officials live, and police had closed off the area.

According to witnesses, the crowds have been well-behaved, but have shown intense interest in the posters, and many young people have harangued passersby with first-person accounts of what happened last year or with oaths of allegiance to the memory of Chou.

Mugabe, Nkomo Hold Their Line

Rhodesians Cool to Richard's Bid

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—British negotiator Ivo Richard met leaders of the Patriotic Front Rhodesian nationalist alliance here today, but apparently failed to win their support for his settlement proposals.

The front received a major boost yesterday when black Africa's five front-line states pledged full support for the alliance, led by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo.

Mr. Richard, chairman of the so-called Rhodesian conference in Geneva, spent 2 1/2 hours with the nationalists today, explaining ideas for an interim government to guide Rhodesia to independence and black majority rule. The British envoy is on an African tour to try to produce a formula for a transitional administration that will allow the black-white negotiations in Geneva to restart.

After today's meeting, however, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe said they had not altered their own proposals for an interim government, which differ sharply from Mr. Richard's.

Studying Ideas Mr. Mugabe said that Mr. Richard had only been floating ideas rather than coming up with firm proposals. "We are hoping he will concretise them so that we can react to his ideas," he said.

Mr. Nkomo said that he and Mr. Mugabe had listened to Mr. Richard's ideas and would discuss them before meeting the British envoy again.

The Patriotic Front has assumed increased importance since yesterday's decision by Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana and Angola to give it full political, diplomatic and material support. But the impact of that decision is likely to be clear only when Mr. Richard goes on tomorrow to Dar Es Salaam to meet President Julius Nyerere, the front-line nations' chairman, observers said.

Balancing Role Mr. Richard has proposed that a British resident commissioner have power to play a balancing role between Rhodesia's blacks and whites in an interim government and that a national security council look after the country's army and police during the interim phase.

But the Patriotic Front feels that a British representative should have limited powers and that the black liberation movement be responsible for security during the interim period.

The inconclusive nature of today's talks may have a setback for Mr. Richard, who had hoped to return to South Africa this week with black African support for his ideas and guarantees of a

peaceful and orderly switch to majority rule.

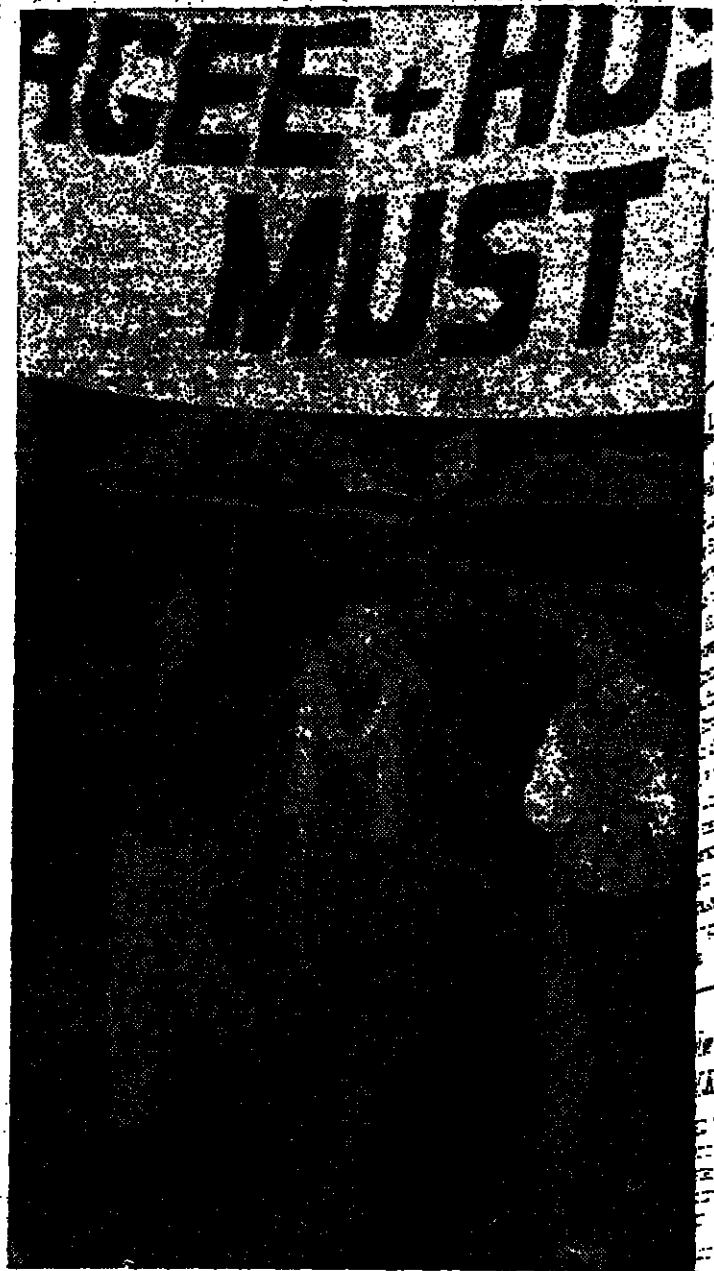
The Patriotic Front was formed in October between Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union, the leadership of which is contested by Mr. Mugabe and another nationalist, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole.

Mr. Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa lead the other two nationalist delegations at the Geneva talks, also attended by a white Rhodesian team, and the

front-line states' decision is a

serious setback to them. Bishop Muzorewa tonight issued a strong attack on the front-line states for their "paragon decision" to install Mr. Nkomo as the first prime minister of independent Rhodesia.

"This whole plot is a great tragedy which more than any unrelenting forces of destruction it will produce only bitterness and bloodshed," a statement from a bishop's secretary said.



Former CIA agent Philip Agee (center, with scarf), the head of a London march protesting the government plans to expel him and another writer from Britain.

U.S. May Try CIA-Book Author

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Philip Agee, the former CIA agent who described many of the agency's Latin American operations in his book "Inside the Company: CIA Diary," has been told it is a possibility he could face prosecution on espionage charges he returns to this country.

Mr. Agee has been living in England since 1969 but was not in November that the British government intended to deport "in the interests of national security." His lawyer, Melvin Wurf, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, wrote the Justice Department seeking assurances that Mr. Agee would not be prosecuted if he returned.

The department's criminal division replied that, because question was still being considered, "the department is unable to you the assurances you seek."

In London, about 1,300 persons rallied in Hyde Park yesterday and marched to the Home Office to protest the proposed deportation.

Mr. Agee will argue his case tomorrow before a three-men panel appointed by the Home Office.

U.S. Rhodesian Mission Urge If Smith Accepts Racial Plan

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (NYT).—A Senate staff study recommends that the United States lift its diplomatic boycott of white-ruled Rhodesia by sending an official mission to Salisbury if the Ian Smith government accepts pending proposals to end racial discrimination in that country.

The report, labeled "confidential," has been recently circulated to members and staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by its authors, Stephen E. Ryan and Michael Kraft, both of whom have just returned from a trip to Rhodesia and other countries in Africa.

It said that one way would be for "a special, temporary" mission to be sent to Rhodesia to "test out" the proposed national trust fund for Rhodesia—a billion-dollar plan to help future Rhodesian government handle the transition costs of keeping trained whites in country. The United States would pay several hundred million dollars, the study said.

Quoted Recommendations The study said that "there political risk" in sending mission and it said that should be conditioned on Smith government's acceptance of recommendations proposed by a special Rhodesian mission. That, it implied, would go a long way toward ending discriminatory practices Rhodesia.

The group, known as the G. net Commission, proposed and the system by which separate land was set aside for blacks and whites in Rhodesia. Much the discriminatory practices, Senate study said, derive from those land laws.

A senior State Department official said yesterday that agreed with Sen. Dick Clark, Iowa, that any U.S. mission should be sent only if Smith was "willing to be understood as supporting his policies as should be approved."

Richard in Africa The adjourned negotiations in Geneva, set up through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's mediation, are reportedly in trouble and the British chairman of the talks, Ivo Richard, is on a trip to Africa to seek compromises from both sides.

The United States has not had an official presence in Rhodesia since March, 1970, when it closed its consulate in Salisbury to show its opposition to Mr. Smith's breakaway government that had declared its independence from Britain in 1965.

Mr. Kissinger last year stressed that the United States would continue to have no relations with Rhodesia in order to pressure for black rule, although he

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Family Planning, in 3 Years, Has Cut Mexican Birthrate

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 10 (NYT).—After just three years in operation, the official Family Planning Program has already succeeded in significantly reducing Mexico's population growth rate.

The birthrate is still one of the world's highest, but officials, doctors and demographers have all been surprised by the receptivity of women to the program in this largely Roman Catholic and male-dominated society.

President Jose Lopez Portillo, who took office last month, is reportedly a strong believer in the need for family planning and has endorsed the program. Demographic statistics are unreliable because births and deaths in rural areas are frequently not reported. But the traditionally accepted figure for annual growth rate had been 3.5 per cent, and the current population is estimated at 63 million.

Before the program began in December, 1973, only middle-class

and upper-class women, comprising perhaps 3 per cent of the women of fertile age, were using contraceptive methods through family doctors or private clinics. By adding family planning service to government hospitals and health clinics, Mexico has given poorer women access to birth control.

Study Is Cited

A study by El Colegio de Mexico, a research institute, said 2.3 million women were planning their families and the growth rate had dropped to 3.2 per cent. If this progress continues the rate could drop to 2.5 per cent by 1982, the study concluded. The Health Ministry endorsed these conclusions, reporting that 2.3 million women were registered as using birth control and that the growth rate was 3.0 to 3.2 per cent.

Judging by the initial success of the program, the introduction of family planning could mean that the population in the year 2000 may be about 115 million instead of the current forecast of 130 million.

Two serious problems remain. At present, family planning is benefiting mainly urban women between the ages of 35 and 49 who have already had several children and have turned to birth control in desperation. The study by El Colegio de Mexico said fewer than one-quarter of the women using family planning were between the ages of 15 and 34, even though pregnancy is more likely during that period.

Built-In Momentum

In addition, with 46 per cent of the population under the age of 15, there is still built-in momentum for the birthrate to continue at a high level. Within 15 years, there will be almost 25 million women of fertile age.

The other difficulty is how to reach rural women with family planning advice. Living in scattered villages, these women receive minimal medical attention and rarely come in contact with health clinics. In addition, in the countryside, the cult of machismo, or virility, remains strong, and women still share the Catholic opposition to birth control.

In urban areas, which already accommodate 59 per cent of the population, government propaganda has made progress in combating the male view that large families are desirable.

The church has avoided clashing with the government over the issue and, while not supporting the program, has made no attempt to intervene.

The pocket television set being demonstrated.

British Firm Puts Television in a Pocket

LONDON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A British electronics firm unveiled the world's first pocket-sized television set today and said it would go on sale next month in the United States and Britain.

Clive Sinclair, founder of Sinclair Radionics, said that the black and white "Microvision" set, which has a 2-inch screen and can be used almost anywhere in the world, would cost \$300 in the United States and \$175 in Britain.

The set is 4 inches wide, 6 inches long, 1.5 inches deep and weighs 26.5 ounces. "A big pocket" is needed, Mr. Sinclair admitted.

Mr. Sinclair, 36, said, "The Microvision functions on all VHF-UHF bands and is capable of receiving transmissions throughout the world. It is the first multistandard receiver and the

perfect source of information for the traveling businessman."

The pocket set took 12 years of research and development and nearly \$1 million (\$1.7 million) to produce, he said. It operates on internal rechargeable batteries or electricity, and has a built-in aerial.

"It is much more viewable than one might suppose," Mr. Sinclair said. "The picture, when viewed from one foot, is of equivalent size and brilliance to that of normal domestic compact, (15-inch) portables at 6 feet and 24-inch models at 12 feet."

He said that a color set was technically possible but not envisaged because the cost would be too great. Lower cost black and white models for specific countries would probably be introduced in one or two years, he said.

After a Year on the Air

S. African TV Proves to Be Mixed Blessing

By Jack Foiese

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 10.—Television has at last become a part of life in South Africa and it seems a mixed blessing.

"South Africans consider that watching TV is almost compulsory, as if it were some sort of criminal offense to switch it off," a British Broadcasting Corp. observer noted.

There are pleading letters to the papers: "Could not the television hours be cut? Five hours every evening is too long to concentrate."

That five hours is all the programming there is—and all on the country's single channel.

The addictive nature of television-watching is understandable, especially until the novelty wears off. But that is only part of the story in South Africa, which, only a year ago, became the last developed nation in the world to accept TV as a household necessity.

Much of the controversy centers on what the government al-

lows—and bans—in the way of programming.

Technically, the South African Broadcasting Corp. telecasts, viewed countrywide by microwave relay, are the equal of any in color reproduction and other aspects of viewing fidelity. SABC engineers have profited by the more than 25 years' experience of the industry in Europe and the United States.

But SABC has produced few programs with audience appeal, the critics contend. Its documentaries, which consume 72 per cent of the television time, tend to be dull. And the daily five hours of TV fare slavishly follow the government line on racial policy and other politically sensitive subjects.

To give the country's 650,000 set owners their money's worth SABC has relied mainly on old U.S. and British programs for comedy and drama.

What home-produced television lacks, editorialized the Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail, "is a sense of excitement and novelty. After

a year, most of its programs are predictable and determinedly unadventurous."

But considering the conservative nature of the ruling National party, it is remarkable that TV arrived at all. In inaugurating full programming in January last year after an eight-month test period, Prime Minister John Vorster said, "I am not over-enthusiastic."

He said that he feared that TV might break down racial barriers, degrade South African culture and promote English at the expense of the other official languages. Afrikaans—a Dutch patois spoken by a majority of white South Africans.

But Mr. Vorster's concern has been put to rest. Imports are chosen to avoid liberalism and violence. And locally produced TV is notable for what it does not show.

"The main impact of SABC programming has been to put a lot of people to sleep," a television salesman complained. © Los Angeles Times.

Scarcities, Long Waiting Lines

Russia Still Testing Shoppers' Patience

MOSCOW, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A young Moscow couple with a baby set out recently to buy a crib. They went to Detsky Mir (Children's World), the biggest department store of its kind here, and were chagrined to discover a long line of surly people waiting for a lacquered model costing about 35 rubles (about \$43 at the official rate).

While deciding what to do next, they noticed a small door marked "delivery department" and went in to discover a nearly empty room where a polite woman behind a desk offered them a lacquered crib or a simpler one (which they liked better) for 10 rubles less—provided they were willing to wait a few days for delivery to their apartment.

Considering the time involved in standing in line and the nuisance of handling the crib home themselves, they were delighted.

That experience highlights some important points about what it is like to be a Soviet consumer today. In the first place, most of the people in the line were probably from outside Moscow and had traveled hours, perhaps days in some cases, for access to the better-quality goods and wider selection that everyone knows is available in the Soviet capital.

A Soviet newspaper reported last year that the country's population spends about 8.7 billion hours a year in lines in stores, equivalent to the annual work time of about 4.5 million people. The newspaper estimated that travel back and forth and lining up accounts for a quarter of the time spent in shopping.

Trip From Tiflis

(A young teacher in Tiflis said not long ago that he spent five days going to and from Moscow by train to buy a stereo record player that a friend who worked in a large department store had set aside for him. The stereo is now understandably a prized possession.)

Foreigners returning to Moscow after an absence of a number of years are invariably impressed with how much better off Russians seem to be than they were before: better dressed, better fed and better housed.

Yet the fact that the Russians have come so far and still have so far to go to catch up with the West in the consumer area shows just how backward they were to begin with. Improvements are constantly being made, yet some fundamental problems remain.

Inadequate equipment, obsolete industrial processes, poorly organized production and shortages of raw materials, a trade official in Leningrad wrote, continue to be the bane of Russia's shoppers.

Approaching a line, Russians instinctively ask "Sho dayut?" (What are they giving out?), a throwback to the time of ration cards and empty baskets 30 and 40 years ago. The old sense that scarcity dominates the marketplace remains strong.

A Serious Matter

The Russians do not consider shopping a pleasure or a casual pastime. Making a purchase here is on the whole a serious matter of locating an item and then competing with others to get it. The attitude tends to be sour and salespeople are often so rude that newspapers frequently run long, critical articles on the subject.

"Do you have fresh fish?" a young Russian man politely asked a saleswoman idling just inside the entrance of one of Moscow's largest fish stores the other day.

NATO Aides Back Tactical Atomic Arms in Europe

BRUSSELS, Jan. 10 (AP).—Planners at the headquarters of the North Atlantic alliance today defended the maintenance of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe as important in discouraging attack by the Soviet Union or halting an attack if it came.

They took sharp issue with a study by the Budget Office of the U.S. Congress which suggested that the 7,000 nuclear weapons that U.S. forces keep in Western Europe are outdated. "We have the best experts we can get in our nuclear planning group," said a NATO official. "They tell us that our theater nuclear weapons are part of a viable defense."

The planners pointed out that NATO is weaker than the Soviet Union in Central Europe in conventional weapons. Only in "theater" nuclear weapons—sometimes called tactical weapons—is there a clear Western superiority.

They noted that neither the United States nor its European allies wants to spend the huge sums that would be required to match conventional Soviet strength.

"So the nuclear weapons are a cheap option," one of the planners said.

Ulster Bomb Kills Soldier

BELFAST, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A homemade bomb killed a British Army bomb disposal expert yesterday when it exploded inside a bulk churn northwest of here, police said.

"Fish? Look, don't bother me. If you want fresh fish, you should have been here earlier. Anyway, the weather is bad, so there isn't much fish. Fresh fish, ha!" she answered.

Since deliveries from Detsky Mir are only made to people who live in Moscow, out-of-towners had no option but to join the line.

Yet it seems that shoppers who do live within the city limits are generally unaware of the delivery or "orders department," as it is sometimes called. "We are so accustomed to trouble in finding what we want that we aren't really prepared to use the conveniences that are available," the father who had bought the crib said.

Notion of Shortages

Understanding the psychology of Soviet consumers is difficult for outsiders, especially those accustomed to buying whatever they can afford. Whereas a Westerner would use "buy" to describe the act of shopping, a Russian almost always would say "dostat," which means obtaining with difficulty. The notion of shortages of almost everything is deeply ingrained here.

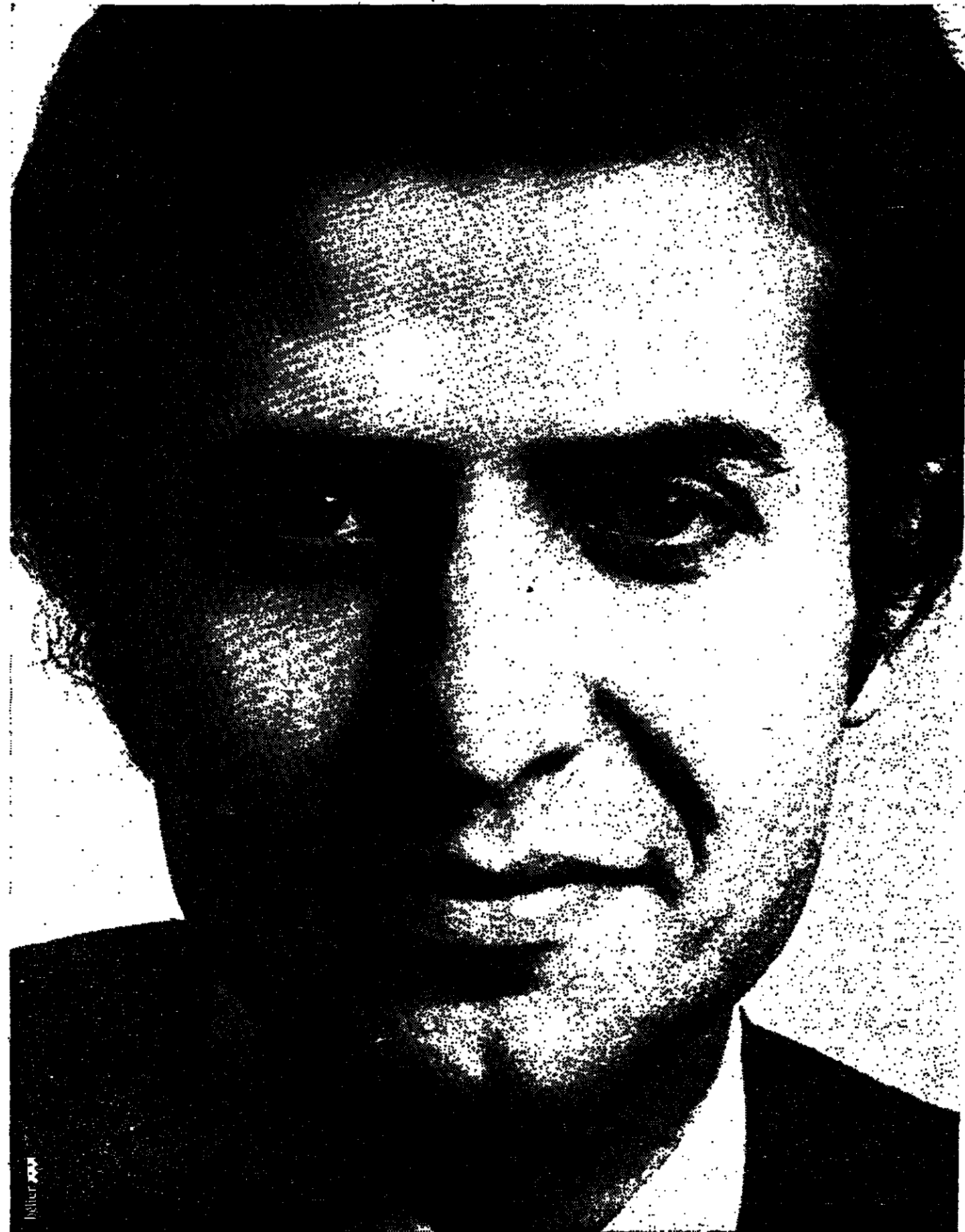
That is the case although consumption of many major goods and appliances has risen strikingly in the past 15 years as the Soviet leadership placed greater emphasis on that sector of the economy. In 1960, for instance, there were only four refrigerators for every 100 families. In 1975, there were 62, according to official figures.

In 1960, only 46 families out of 100 had radios or record players. Now it is 78. In 1960, only 8 of 100 families had television sets (the Kremlin's most effective means of communication with the population). Today the figure is about 80.

The worst problems seem to be in smaller personal and household items such as comfortable, attractive shoes, quality buttons and zippers, medical thermometers. Fresh or seasonal foods are scarce most of the year, as are better cuts of meat or sausage. Services as a rule are poor. Dry cleaning is rough. Keys do not fit.

Russians are so attuned to snapping up whatever they can find that few would be without a string bag called the "seika," just in case some sought-after commodity turned up. Any especially desirable or unusual item—Japanese folding umbrellas on sale briefly last spring for an expensive 30 rubles, for instance—disappears immediately. It is not need that determines shopping patterns for Russians nearly as much as availability.

—By PETER OSNOS.



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As Insurance Against Economic 'Shocks'

Panel Recommends U.S. Stockpile Critical Materials

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Although the world has enough natural resources to sustain economic growth well into the next century, the United States is inadequately prepared to cope with raw material and commodity shortages caused by economic "shocks," a high-level commission reported yesterday.

In a voluminous report to the President and Congress, the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages proposed measures to reduce the effect of crises like the 1973-74 shortages in materials ranging from steel to plastics that prompted Congress to commission the study.

The proposals include:

- Limited U.S. stockpiling of critical materials as "worthwhile insurance" against sudden, severe disruptions in supply or cartel-inspired price increases, along with negotiations to achieve multinational grain stockpiles.

- Removal of depletion allowances on the grounds they are a costly, ineffective tool for stimulating resource development, and encouragement of recycling by mandatory deposits on beverage containers, excise taxes on non-recyclable containers and disposal charges on paper and packaging.

- Major improvements in government collection and analysis of information about resources supply and demand, including "better early warning of impending problems," and more long-range policy planning, including budgeting for more than one year at a time.

- Creation of an economic and industrial monitoring unit within the Office of Management and Budget, a strengthened resource analysis by the Council of Economic Advisers and creation of a department of energy and natural resources, combining the Interior Department, parts of the Commerce Department and various other, resource-related agencies. (President-elect Jimmy Carter has proposed a department of energy that would not embrace all of the Interior Department.)

- Restructuring of congressional committees to "permit more effective consideration of complex and interrelated policy issues" in the resources field.

- Improved management of federal research and development efforts, without which the commission said it is impossible to assess whether current efforts are sufficient.

The commission, headed by Rand Corp. president Donald R. Rice with Treasury Secretary William Simon as vice-chairman, was set up in response to the acute shortage of fuel, raw materials and industrial commodities in 1973 and 1974.

It was charged with assessing how close the world is to resource exhaustion, U.S. dependence on imported materials and governmental and market mechanisms for dealing with shortages.

Rejecting the views of both "catastrophists" and "cornucopians," the commission said that "the geologic, economic and demographic evidence indicates that no physical lack of resources will seriously strain our economic growth for the next quarter century and probably for generations thereafter."

Sufficient Warning
Experience shows that estimates of most reserves will continue to increase and, in the few cases where resources appear to be running out, "there will be sufficient warning for adjustments," such as development of substitutes, the commission said.

But it said that increasingly complex international relationships, including population pressure, tensions between Northern and Southern Hemisphere countries and energy demands make necessary better monitoring.

Loan agreements with representatives of these 24 countries are to be signed at OPEC's Vienna headquarters today and tomorrow, the spokesman said.

The loans were extended under OPEC's Special Fund balance-of-payments support program to the 45 most seriously affected countries. These loans are interest-free with a maturity period of 25 years, including a grace period of five years, the spokesman said.

Similar loan agreements totaling \$42.7 million were signed here Dec. 23. Similar loan agreements are to be concluded in the near future to complete OPEC's \$200-million program designed to aid the most seriously affected nations facing balance-of-payments difficulties.

The biggest shares of the loans allocated now went to India, \$21.8 million; Egypt, \$14.45 million, and Bangladesh, \$13.9 million.

Contractors desiring to submit their bids may withdraw the tender from the head office of the S.T.E.G. (Equipment Division, 38 Rue Kepel Atabek, Tunis, Tunisia) or request to have them mailed as of January 3, 1977, at 4 p.m.

ing of readily available resources and a "more sophisticated, more responsible role for government in interpreting and supplementing market signals."

This was missing in the early 1970s, the commission said, when a worldwide surge in demand, an insufficient production capacity and a "shortage mentality" leading to inventory hoarding combined to create "widespread and severe shortages in aluminum, copper, chemicals, petroleum, steel, paper, plastics and other materials."

"Our analysis of the period shows that the magnitude of the

government's influence over the materials industries—sometimes subtle, sometimes direct—was not fully appreciated," the commission said.

"It is essential that government policies be consistent and exert a stabilizing influence on the economy. This cannot be

pen unless the government understands the effects of its actions, not only on the economy as a whole, but on important segments of it."

As for reliance on imports, the commission found that, "except for petroleum, our dependence has increased only modestly."

An Innovative Celebration

Solar Heat for Inauguration Reflects Carter Ecology Bent

By James N. Naughton

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (UPI).—A block down Pennsylvania Avenue, a bank sign kept blinking that it was 26 degrees the other morning as construction workers dumped frigid feet outside the White House and prepared to install four solar heating units in the reviewing stand where President-elect Jimmy Carter will watch his inaugural parade.

Bright sun peeped tentatively through the clouds, encouraging James Craig, a professor of aerospace engineering at Georgia Technological Institute, where the solar heating system was designed. "We need three days of good, clear weather like this," Prof. Craig said of the sun, which soon vanished, "to get enough energy to keep the reviewing stand warm for four hours."

The novel heating system, meant to dramatize the 39th President's interest in rational use of the environment on the day he takes office, also served as a symptom of the limitations on the "people's" celebration he wants.

If the solar system works Jan. 20, Mr. Carter and his official party will be comfortable, but hundreds of thousands of spectators will be at the mercy of the elements. Similarly, although the 1977 inaugural committee has arranged an innovative, semi-formal celebration most of those near the Capitol are expected to be literally and figuratively out in the cold at the central events.

The Formal Rites

As many as 100,000 persons will be admitted to "reserved standing" sections of the Capitol grounds for the formal rites—if they obtain free tickets from members of Congress. The general public, however, will be kept several hundred yards distant, unable to see much and likely to hear the oath-taking as one official stated it, "only if the wind is right."

Moreover, four of the key events in a week-long "people's festival" will be open, by circumstances, only to very important people. Planners mailed 300,000 general invitations last month to supporters of Mr. Carter and Vice President-elect Walter Mondale and to Democratic party workers. The committee set the cost of each event at a nominal \$25 a person, compared to fees of up to \$1,000 for participation in former President Richard Nixon's 1973 inaugural balls.

But limited space will permit only 10,000 individuals to take part in receptions honoring Mr. Mondale, fewer than 3,000 to attend an inauguration eve ceremony, 18,000 to sit in bleachers near the White House for the Jan. 20 parade and 50,000 to attend the six optional or is balls later that day.

"President Carter will be everybody's President," Barry Tiran, co-chairman of the inaugural committee, stressed at a briefing last week. "We want to be everybody's capital, and this inauguration will be everybody's inauguration."

Free Cultural Events

To give the bulk of the participants a sense of participation, Mr. Tiran and his associates have arranged several hundred free cultural events at Washington tourist sites. These will include a fireworks display on the Mall, an inauguration day parade, a free musical performance by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. and what is billed as "the world's biggest square dance."

The committee obtained the consent of such major institutions as the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, the National Trust for Historical Preservation, the National Park Service and the Smithsonian Institution to extend normal visiting hours and to reopen many of the displays featured during the Bicentennial festivities last summer.

Even so, there will be "no

Two Facing Guillotine

Are Given Reprieves

PARIS, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing yesterday commuted to life imprisonment death sentences imposed on two Occitans for the murder of two British hitchhikers in 1972 in southwest France.

He reprieved Joseph Keller, 34, and Marcélin Hornel, 28. This French President has made no secret of his personal revulsion to the death penalty. Altogether, he has reprieved four men and permitted five execution by guillotine of a 19th-century, who had murdered a 16-year-old girl.

AUTHORS WANTED
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repetition of the clamor that followed Andrew Jackson's general invitation to stop by at the White House after his inauguration in 1829. Jackson was said to have nearly suffocated in the resulting crush of visitors.

Mr. Tiran said the 1977 planners had never considered opening the White House because of logistical and security problems, but that they were striving to "recreate the same spirit" of Jacksonian openness.

Plains Church Blocks Black From Joining

By Edward Walsh

PLAINS, Ga., Jan. 10 (UPI).—President-elect Jimmy Carter and the other members of the Plains Baptist Church voted yesterday to deny membership in their church to the Rev. Clemon King, the black minister who first sought to join the church shortly before Mr. Carter's election.

Applications for church membership by Mr. King and two of his supporters were unanimously rejected after the regular Sunday worship service.

Hugh Carter, the President-elect's cousin and the church clerk, said the applications were rejected because Mr. King and the others failed to appear before a membership screening committee Friday, and because they live so far from Plains that it would be difficult for them to carry out the "spirit of our church covenants."

King is the minister of a nondenominational church in Albany, about 30 miles from here. The two other applicants, Austin Black and Charlotte Weinberger, are residents of Los Angeles.

Mr. King, standing on the church steps as Hugh Carter explained the congregation's action to reporters, denied that he had been invited to appear before the screening committee.

"You are telling a true lie on the church doorstep," Mr. King told Hugh Carter.

Mr. King also vowed to continue seeking membership in the church.

"As long as they have that sign saying this is a church, I'm going to come here and knock on the door for membership," he said. "If they say it's a social circle, I'll leave it be."

Dr. Harry Miller, 'China Doctor,' Is Dead in U.S. at 97

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Dr. Harry Miller, 97, a Chinese-born physician who went to China more than 70 years ago as a medical missionary for the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, has died of a heart attack in Riverside, Calif.

Known to generations as the "China Doctor," he was also a pioneer in the field of nutrition, having developed the process of making soybean milk to feed poor, malnourished Chinese children in areas where cow's milk was unavailable.

Dr. Miller served as a physician to Chou Kai-shek and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and early in his career in China reportedly cured a Manchurian leader, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, of the opium habit.

His later years were devoted to research in vegetarian proteins and fund-raising for the establishment of 20 hospitals throughout the Far East.

He was born in Ludlow Falls, Ohio. He died Jan. 10.

Pope Initiates Reform Of Diocese in Rome

ROME, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Pope Paul VI Saturday announced reforms to increase the Catholic Church's efficiency in Rome and encourage people to act against the "dangers of moral and religious decadence."

The reforms, contained in a document entitled "Vicarius Urbs in Urbe," included the reorganization of a secretary-general to the Vicariate of Rome who would be nominated by the Pope and answerable to him. The main organizational reforms update rules introduced 65 years ago.



DASHING THROUGH THE SNOW—Lots of public parks have pony rides, but one in Moscow has troikas, particularly popular with photographers and photo editors.

Opposition Is Powerless

Brazil: Facade of Liberalism On 12 Years of Dictatorship

(Continued from Page 1)

will remain in effect. In a recent press conference, he warned that sudden events "such as a convulsion may lead us even to declare a state of siege."

Because of the limitations and uncertainties hovering over political liberalization, there is little sense of satisfaction among any sectors of the ideological and economic spectrum.

Collective Neurosis

The 13 years of military rule have left the Brazilian intelligentsia in a state of confusion, alienation, cynicism and, at times, collective neurosis.

In Latin America, intellectuals traditionally tend toward leftist, avant garde political positions. It is unlikely that the military regime could have counted on their support even if the repression of the earlier years had not been so harsh in the universities and in cultural circles. But it is difficult to find a writer, social scientist or artist today who claims to be a government supporter.

Even among intellectuals who have benefited professionally from the recent liberalization, there is a sense of embarrassment in recognizing that the political atmosphere has improved recently.

"When I tell people abroad that I carry out political research in Brazil on many subjects, the reaction is one of incredulity—that is, when they don't accuse me of being a collaborator," a Brazilian sociologist said.

More typical is the feeling of anger among intellectuals, which occasionally erupts in impotent displays of protest that leave even their sympathizers shaking their heads.

A leading political commentator,

who was imprisoned briefly for political reasons several years ago, "said, 'It is always that way with the Brazilian left—given a choice between step-by-step pragmatism and an act of suicidal romanticism, they will always choose the latter.'"

Other political observers note that the ineffectiveness of Congress, political parties and trade unions has inevitably pushed other groups, such as scholars and the church, into the political arena.

The Roman Catholic Church, through its National Conference of Bishops, has taken special aim at the military government's treatment of the poor and the dispossessed.

The torture of political prisoners may well have declined but, as local press accounts and church statements point out, the use of torture is common in nonpolitical cases involving poor, criminal suspects.

"It is the poor, the defenseless who fill up the jails where torture is frequent," asserted a document released in November by the church hierarchy. "For the powerful the situation is completely different. There are criminals who are not punished because they are protected by the power of money by prestige."

Political liberalization has not had an economic impact on the poorest Brazilians, either. Under the military regime, the vast majority of working-class people have never been free to sell their services according to market demand. Wages continue to be controlled by government fiat and have fallen behind the pace of inflation. Even in the period of economic boom from 1968 to 1974, when the urban labor market was at its tightest, the purchasing power of unskilled workers declined.

The business community, which has been a pillar of support for the military regime, has greeted liberalization with deep skepticism.

An important segment of the business community believes that because of wide racial, economic and regional disparities Brazil must be governed by an authoritarian military regime for decades to come. This belief is shared by a significant number of military officials who are convinced that the armed forces are the only group capable of assuring that Brazil will continue its economic development and emerge someday as a great world power.

But the trust of the business community's criticism of the Geisel administration has been that it has charted its political and economic course without consulting businessmen, politicians or other groups.

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WHO Urges Gonorrhea Strain Tests

By Lawrence K. Altman

GENEVA, Jan. 10 (UPI).—In an urgent step to prevent the development of a major international health problem, the World Health Organization has asked laboratories throughout the world to begin tests to detect a new penicillin-resistant strain of gonorrhea.

Already, the new type of venereal disease has infected people in at least 15 U.S. states and people in 10 other countries and it threatens to become the dominant type among the millions of cases of gonorrhea that occur each year.

The volume of air travel throughout the world and the limited surveillance for this organism to date [means] every area of the world must view this as a real or potential problem," the WHO said in a statement sent to health officials in 150 countries and to thousands of scientists.

But the chances of stopping a potential epidemic in its initial phase are seriously limited because most countries lack the expertise to test for the new type of gonorrhea and identify it before infected people pass it on to their sexual partners. Dr. George Antal, a WHO expert, said in an interview.

The gonococcus bacterium somehow has acquired the ability to produce an enzyme called beta-lactamase that makes penicillin—the antibiotic that has proved highly effective in standard therapy—powerless to treat the new type of gonorrhea, which is one of man's most common bacterial infections.

The new strain has been detected in widely separated areas of the world over recent months among patients who have been cured of their infections with a much more costly antibiotic drug called spectinomycin. The new strain produces similar symptoms and many of the classic complications associated with the usual gonococcal strains.

It has been identified in 10 other countries besides the United States. They are Australia, Britain, Canada, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Singapore and South Korea. And epidemiologic data suggest that infected patients have been in Belgium, Ghana, Hong Kong, Oman and Thailand.

24 Nations Get \$11.6 Million in OPEC Loan Plan

VIENNA, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The Special Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries allocated today \$11,650,000 to 24 developing countries to help them cope with their balance-of-payments problems, an OPEC spokesman said.

Loan agreements with representatives of these 24 countries are to be signed at OPEC's Vienna headquarters today and tomorrow, the spokesman said.

The loans were extended under OPEC's Special Fund balance-of-payments support program to the 45 most seriously affected countries. These loans are interest-free with a maturity period of 25 years, including a grace period of five years, the spokesman said.

Similar loan agreements totaling \$42.7 million were signed here Dec. 23. Similar loan agreements are to be concluded in the near future to complete OPEC's \$200-million program designed to aid the most seriously affected nations facing balance-of-payments difficulties.

The biggest shares of the loans allocated now went to India, \$21.8 million; Egypt, \$14.45 million, and Bangladesh, \$13.9 million.

Shun Vegetables, French Advised

PARIS, Jan. 10 (UPI).—The mass-circulation newspaper France-Soir today called on its readers to boycott fresh vegetables to bring down their price.

Launching one of the rare consumer boycotts to take place in France, France-Soir recommended that its readers fall back on dry vegetables such as lentils and beans, which are "nourishing, comforting and used to be the staple of every winter meal and the sign of a thrifty and wise housewife."

Leeks, carrots, onions, lettuce and Brussels sprouts went up 20 to 50 per cent in price over the last week. Producers said the increases were due to last summer's drought and the recent cold weather.

NOTICE FOR INTERNATIONAL TENDERS

The Société Tunisienne de l'Electricité et du Gaz (S.T.E.G.) is in the process of soliciting international bids leading to an order placement for a technical study in addition to the furnishing and transport of the material necessary to reinforce the 11 existing HT/MT stations and to the construction of three new stations HT/ET and HT/MT as well as 300 km of lines 225 KV, 150 KV and 90 KV.

Contractors desiring to submit their bids may withdraw the tender from the head office of the S.T.E.G. (Equipment Division, 38 Rue Kepel Atabek, Tunis, Tunisia) or request to have them mailed as of January 3, 1977, at 4 p.m.

IMMINENT DOMAIN—This restaurant at Zurich is going to be mighty close to the highway when the road is finished—but there will be no turnoff.

Estimates Up to \$3 Million

Publishers Scramble to Buy, Unseen, Kissinger's Memoirs

By John J. Goldman

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is engaged in a final negotiation that is shrouded in almost diplomatic secrecy: the selling of his memoirs.

At least a half dozen top publishers are scrambling for the manuscript which, even before a word has been written, is being regarded as a historical autobiography with the potential to rival the reminiscences of statesmen such as Winston Churchill.

The bargaining is not limited to the United States. In several European nations, particularly West Germany and Britain, competition is heated for foreign rights.

Estimates of the eventual U.S. purchase price range from \$1.5 million to \$2 million. After he leaves office on Jan. 20, Mr. Kissinger may receive an advance of as much as \$1 million against sales and royalties. Worldwide sales could rise the total to more than \$10 million, experts in the book publishing field say.

While these figures are sizable, publishing experts point out that memoirs—even those containing the most fascinating inside details—traditionally cannot match the popular appeal of a novel like "Jaws."

Not a Subway Book
"The book is not going to pull a lot of money from mass market paperback rights," said an executive close to the negotiations. "It's not the kind of thing, like a popular novel, that you read on the subway home."

A publisher in the bidding estimated that the potential U.S. hardcover market for Mr. Kissinger's book is between 250,000 and 500,000 copies—very sizable, but not sensational.

Nevertheless, in prestige and salability, Mr. Kissinger's manuscript is regarded as a prime prospect, and interest in obtaining it easily eclipses, for the time being, interest in publishing Richard Nixon's forthcoming memoirs.

"It's obviously a multimillion-dollar package," said the president of a major publishing house which is believed to be very much in the running. "Proposals have been submitted by all houses. Most have been in writing."

"A half dozen publishers want it very badly," added another executive. "It could be a better book than either Eisenhower or Churchill," he said, "but it is a gamble. It depends on what the secretary makes it. Everybody is taking a chance."

Some editors, noting that they have not seen a written word from Mr. Kissinger, wonder if the secretary will be completely can-

did in his recollections. They believe that he might produce "an interim book of someone who doesn't want to burn his diplomatic bridges," and who might be interested in re-entering government.

To sift the offers and heighten the value of his memoirs, Mr. Kissinger has shifted the bargaining from his New York lawyer to a top literary agent, Marvin Josephson, president of International Creative Management. The firm's clients include "Jaws" author Peter Benchley, playwrights Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams and such entertainment figures as Steve McQueen and Barbra Streisand.

Mr. Josephson said that Mr. Kissinger probably will choose a publisher several weeks after the inauguration.

"There is no way any decision will be made while he is in government," Mr. Josephson said. "When he gets out, he will sit down and think about it."

© Los Angeles Times.

Mrs. Gandhi Son Is Now Agent for Foreign Firms

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son, Sanjay, has gone into the agency business, with his automobile company serving as the sales agent for foreign corporations that want to do business in India.

Among the clients for whom his company has made sales here recently, Mr. Gandhi said, are International Harvester and Piper Aircraft.

"This is a new business for us, and we are only beginning, but we hope to expand," said the 30-year-old son in a brief interview last week at the offices of Maruti Ltd., the automobile corporation of which he is the managing director.

Like many of the activities of Mr. Gandhi, who has recently emerged as one of the most powerful persons in India, this business venture has aroused controversy. Because of his considerable governmental power, especially in India's stark new political climate, some people see a conflict of interest in his company's role as an agent in sales to government agencies, or even to private citizens.

But others argue, as a Western diplomat put it, that "he and the company still have to do the job of selling, which is never easy, and if they can make the sale, for whatever reason—through earplugs their commission money."

TED LAPIDUS

SAINT-HONORE

Man SALE Woman

23, FAUBOURG ST HONORE, PARIS 8e

FASHION Getting Down To the Sexy Essentials

By Hebe Dorsey

(PARIS (UET)).—The new year is starting on a frivolous note. Sexy satin and feathers, and in general all the trappings of the late, late show's platinum blonde, are back.

The lingerie look has become so popular that women now often pick up their dressy dresses in the boudoir department.

One of the most influential designers is Karl Lagerfeld (Chloé), who several years ago started putting lingerie lace on his dresses, making them look like slips with a crepe de chine cover. The hottest trend right now is Saint Laurent's lace-covered anise from the lingerie closet at the turn-of-the-century. In England, fantasy king Bill Gibb recently showed a collection based entirely on naughty Victorian lingerie, including beribboned ravers.

As for ruffled and flounced ecclesiastics, they have been all over the recent ready-to-wear collections, topped by lace-front unisoles.

More Feminine
Meanwhile, lingerie itself is becoming more interesting. In the 's the trend towards skimpy edies resulted in less-is-better as far as underpinnings were concerned. Women started shedding bras, then slips until all that was left was just the bare minimum—panty hose, the sexkers of all time.



A version (by Rosy) of the new feminine look in underpinnings.

But that is changing now. With the fuller, peasant look, women are now thinking of softer, more feminine underwear as well. Hence the return of pretty, lace-trimmed, satin camisoles and panties that can now be found on both sides of the Atlantic.

In New York, Fernando Sanchez, a versatile Paris-trained designer, was first in reviving the luxurious lace look. Three years ago, he gave lingerie a new lease on life by reviving the nostalgic lace and satin trimmed by yards of fluff. The glamour queen look caught on right away and Sanchez now has his own boutique at Bondel's.

In Paris, Liliane Dreyfus was another pioneer with her extravagant, and extravagantly priced, satin lingerie (her panties cost 500 francs and up), but the ex-

perience was short-lived as her shop, Vog, on Rue Tronchet closed down (it is now a Cacharel boutique).

But another boutique recently opened at 71 Rue des Saint-Pères, the front-room of which would have delighted Jean Harlow. Named Sabina Rosa (Italian for pink sand), the tiny shop is pure 1930 and all pink down to the telephone. Owner Monette Krief has stocked the store with the most blatantly sexy items—short black lace trimmed with Alençon lace, reminiscent of the one Elizabeth Taylor wore in "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof." Long satin gowns topped by filmy, lacey chiffon negligees, flared and equally lacey pajamas, chignon bedjackets, ruffled jumpsuits and handpainted kimonos. Not to mention mink or fluff-trimmed slippers, which

incidentally are also turning up in ordinary shoe stores.

Although the look is soft, soft, soft, the prices are stiff—350 francs for the panties, 500 francs for the slips and 800 francs for the nightgowns. As for the gown and negligé ensembles, they cost a hefty 1,700 francs—"But," Mrs. Krief said, "some women use them for evening clothes."

Actresses

"Women simply can't resist," Mrs. Krief said. Among her customers are a lot of movie actresses, including Sylvia Kristel ("Emmanuelle"), Dominique Sanda, Michèle Joubert and even Jane Birkin, who always goes around in blue jeans. Sabina Rosa offers the same styles in seven colors, including subtle grays and flesh shades, but, Mrs. Krief said, the classic blue, pink and white sell best.

Alongside her own creations, Mrs. Krief also has Renata's lingerie, delicate, sexy satin items, all hand-embroidered in Madrid. Although she also has a less expensive, Swiss embroidery line, Mrs. Krief argues that a satin slip sells best, because she said, "here, what we sell is dreams."

dev and Bakst were among his key designers and Sologub and the satirist Avercheko among the authors with whom he collaborated.

One of the most important theatrical what is now termed "theater of the absurd" technique and he experimented with erotic nudity more than a generation before "O! Calcutta!"

"The true aim of scenic art is the theatricalization of life," he wrote. "The release of theatricality expresses its superiority over the real, raw feelings, over life. To serve this purpose, the theater should by no means try to make the spectators forget they are witnessing a performance. On the contrary, it must render them highly conscious of the fact and make them enjoy the emphasized, unadorned and intensified expression of theatricality." Here he anticipated Brecht.

His versatility and brilliance as a playwright is an astounding record. In "A Merry Death," a Pierrot-Colombine harlequinade with sardonic overtones, he popularized the Commedia dell'Arte form. In "The Beautiful Despot," in which a liberal editor is found indulging in imposed feudalism on his country estate, he struck a caustic note of social comment on the two-faced Russian intelligentsia of the prerevolutionary era. In "The Theater of the Soul" he dramatized the subconscious, its scene being a man's mind in which the rational, the emotional and the subliminal entities are at war.

An apolitical figure, Evreinov intended to continue his work in Russia after the revolution. Lunacharsky, the Soviet minister of culture, a personal friend, invited him to Moscow, but he was reluctant to leave the former capital. In 1920 he staged a mass spectacle, "The Taking of the Winter Palace," a re-enactment of Kerensky's flight three years before. This reproduction of history in which thousands of extras took part was seen by Eisenstein, who remembered it when making his film "October."

Play Returned

"The Chief Thing," which he wrote in 1921, enjoyed success all over Russia. His next play, "The Ship of the Righteous," though there is a sympathetic Communist among the characters, was returned to him for revision. He sensed that the noose of party control was tightening and that chances were dimming for his future productions on the Russian stage. The critic Kugel suggested that he reinvent "The Crooked Mirror," which he had abandoned after the 1917 Revolution, and lend his prestige for a tour to Poland in 1923. He and his wife—who were married in 1921—left for Warsaw.

When the guest engagement concluded he decided to travel to Western Europe. In Rome, Pirandello welcomed him with a performance of "The Chief Thing" in his Roman theater. Charles Dullin presented it as "La Comédie du Bonheur" in Paris at the Atelier. Later there was a film version, scripted by Jean Cocteau, in which Ramon Navarro took the leading role.

Settling in Paris, Evreinov wrote more books on his theories and an invaluable history of the Russian theater in French. His last plays were performed in France, Italy, Germany and Czechoslovakia, but in the Soviet Union he was officially unmentionable during the Stalin regime. After grim years as a Russian in Nazi-occupied Paris his health failed.

The Soviet Union now apparently realizes that great artists and great writers belong to the national mainstream. Evreinov, belatedly, is to be restored to his rightful rank as one of the Russian theater's most fascinating light-bringers.



Vladimir Mayakovsky's portrait of Nikolai Evreinov.

sive, the philosophies of Ribot, Wundt and Bergson, the discoveries of Freud, the aestheticism of Wagner and Wilde, all serving as foundations for his theatrical theories, summed up in his book "The Theater in Life," which asserts that the theatre instinct can be traced throughout the animal kingdom.

His plays, written in the early years of the century, received productions in Moscow and St. Petersburg and were noted for their novelty for, both as a dramatist and as a producer, Evreinov was opposed to the realism of Stanislavski, then dominant. The famous actress Vera Komissarzhevskaya engaged him as her director and for her he staged D'Annunzio's "Francesca da Rimini," which drew the charge from a critic that he had dragged the actress by the hair to the abyss of stylization, and Wilde's "Salome," which was halted by the censors.

Independently he revived a cycle of medieval plays: an 11th-century liturgical drama, a 12th-century miracle play, a 13th-century work by Adam de la Halle, a 15th-century morality play and two 16th-century farces. A second cycle under his auspices was devoted to the 17th-century Spanish theater. The innovations of these productions placed him among the rising avant-garde directors beside Meyerhold and Tairov. He opened his own theater, The Crooked Mirror, a form of literary cabaret, where his talents for satire and parody had full rein.

A Parody
There he exercised his genius for irony and wit, parody of "Aida" was a biting spoof of the absurd presentations of Italian opera. He caricatured directorial mannerisms by showing Gogol's "Inspector General" in contrasting versions. Radakov, Annaen-

THEATER: Evreinov Back in Spotlight

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

(PARIS (UET)).—The widow of the foremost Russian dramatist since Chekhov—Nikolai Evreinov—lives today in a small Annul flat, its walls covered with drawings by her late husband and its library shelves bulging with his books in many languages. Evreinov stands with Stanislavski and Meyerhold in his importance in the history of the Russian theater. He died in exile in Paris in 1932, almost forgotten. Now he is being rediscovered both in his homeland and abroad.

Hividov, Anna Alexandrovna Evreinov, as his literary executor conducts a worldwide correspondence. A former dancer and comedian, she is now 78, a large, sturdy, red-cheeked woman of amazing energy and cheerful disposition. She travels constantly, he has just returned from the United States, where Evreinov's "Masked Ball" was performed at the University of Virginia and where the Ardis Press of Al Arbor has recently issued five her Evreinov plays.

No Mrs. Evreinov has been invited to Warsaw to attend the premiere there of "The Masked Ball," which other companies are playing elsewhere in Poland. The Soviet government wants her to return to establish an Evreinov archive in its theatrical museum. When in Paris Mrs. Evreinov works as a Christian Scientist reader.

She became a Christian Scientist in New York in 1926 when the Tater Guild invited Evreinov to direct a production of his play "The Chief Thing." The play is a comedy about the power of illusion in which an itinerant theatrical troupe appears at a party in a provincial boardinghouse. Though he preached mind over matter his play, Evreinov did not force his wife into Christian Science.

The centenary of his birth in 1979 is to be celebrated in the Soviet Union as well as elsewhere. Several of his parody plays have been reissued in Leningrad and he is again a name frequently encountered in Russian views.

Born in Moscow, Evreinov studied law at the university in Moscow and composition at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, where Rimsky-Korsakov was his professor. He considered and rejected a musical career. He also acted on stage after a try. For a time he remained on the theatrical sidelines, observing and taking notes. He traveled widely not only in Europe but in Asia and Africa, too, and his intellectual roaming was extensive.

London Stores January Sales Calendar

Store	1st Day	Finishes
OXFORD STREET:		
Debenhams	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
John Lewis	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
Selfridges	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
EGGENT STREET:		
Debenhams	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
John Lewis	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
Selfridges	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
KNIGHTSBRIDGE/BRIMPTON ROAD:		
Debenhams	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
John Lewis	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
Selfridges	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
BOND STREET:		
Debenhams	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
John Lewis	26 Dec.	13 Jan.
Selfridges	26 Dec.	13 Jan.

Decorum Wears Thin in Bargain Basement

By Peter T. Kilborn

(LONDON (UET)).—For 45 years, except during World War II, William Murphy has occupied the corner of Oxford and Portman Streets here, selling flowers. He sells roses, mostly, cellophane-wrapped bunches of 10 that he displays in a nook against the wall of the Littlewoods store.

Something is out of whack, in Murphy's view. Oxford Street, the raucous, hard-sell hub of British shopping, a street devoid of any fancy pretenses about landmark architecture or far-out window displays, has never been so packed with shoppers.

"They tell us we're supposed to be in a terrible state," Murphy said. "I think it's a lot of nonsense. All the people are carrying two and three parcels. People are spending so much money."

This is the season of the January sale, an institution whose vigor and unreserved hoopla here probably exceed that of anywhere else in the world. Stores all over Britain begin their sales anytime from after Christmas to the middle of January. It's a frenzied time this year, especially along Oxford Street.

50 Per Cent More

"The street must be doing half again as much as last year," said Alan French, chief executive of Selfridges, the doyenne of the street, a big, old department store stretching an entire block behind a facade of ill-kept Corinthian columns.

"It's quite an absolute master for us," said French.

The West End shopping arteries of London—Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly, and Knightsbridge, further to the west and the home of Harrods—thrived all last year, unlike most shops in the hinterlands. They were flooded by foreigners, bearers of currencies that have gained at the expense of the pound. The foreigners are still coming, accounting for up to 75 per cent

'This is the season of the sale, an institution whose vigor and unreserved hoopla here probably exceed that of anywhere in the world.'

of the sales in the posh shops, but the big surge since Christmas has come from the British, a people who have suffered falling living standards for three successive years and have been warned of worse to come.

Some Bargains
They seem to be saying that if they are ever going to buy anything, they are going to buy now, with many goods selling at half their normal prices. Shoppers can find fully-lined, well-made tweed sports jackets for £15, house dresses for less than £5, Shetland sweaters for £5, the best names in British china and European crystal at prices of 10 years ago.

At the Harrods sale, Bulova Accutron watches are being offered for \$47.50, Finnish Marimekko dresses for £9.50, and Yves Saint Laurent sunglasses for £2—half their former prices. The store is also offering what it describes as a "floor-length jasmun mink coat with detachable bottom" for £3,500, also half price.

Among the shoppers in town are Martin and Janet Dawson, a young couple expecting their first child, who drove 80 miles from the industrial town of

Basingstoke, where Dawson works in a newspaper print shop.

"I just brought 50 quid and a checkbook," Dawson said. With the £50, worth about \$65 at the current rate of exchange, they bought out-price sweaters, shoes, women's shirts and a coat.

Shopping Bags

Then there was Martin Blak, who was lugging three jammed shopping bags along Regent Street. He manages a pension fund, said he was well paid, and seemed the sort who wouldn't want it known, if it were true, that he clipped supermarket coupons. But he's no fool, either.

"Generally," said Blak, "I don't go to sales. But last year I did, and I'm doing it again this year. Inflation has a hole in your pocket. You have to buy now because things are going to be more."

For more than a week after Christmas, the country shut down, to the chagrin of a government that is trying to show other nations that Britain is serious about reviving its economy. Many factories and offices were closed, some unexpectedly, because their workers allowed themselves a few

extra days off during the holidays. Most parts of London were serenely quiet.

But not Oxford Street. There, the sidewalks, 30 feet wide in places, have been all but impassable. In C & A, a low-priced department store with two branches on the street, guards were manning escalators to keep shoppers from stumbling over each other. It can take 20 minutes to walk from one end of Selfridge's ground floor to the other because of the crush of people.

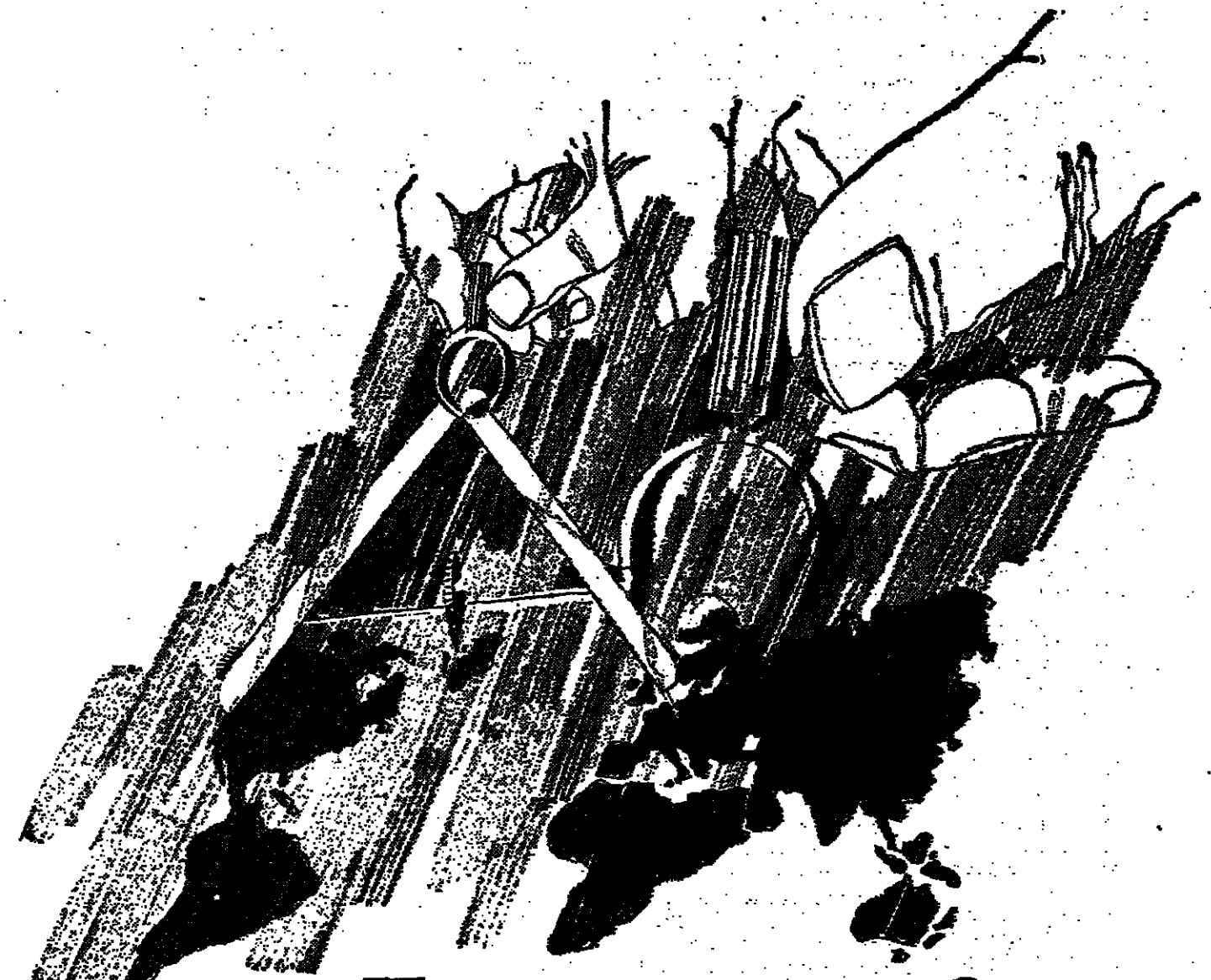
No 'Sorrlys'

Britain's renowned decorum in wearing thin. It is rare to hear the instinctive British "sorry" when a toe is trampled on, and shoppers who in all other circumstances would wait their turn to speak to a salesclerk blatantly interrupt other shoppers. The old British queue discipline integrates at the cash registers.

But there are still queues. Twenty-six women were standing at the door of the second-floor women's room at Selfridge's at one point, and at the doors of the fast-food places near Oxford Street—the Wimpy Bar, the Fishlands, two Puccini Pancake Houses, the Kentucky Pancake House—lines have been running to 100 and more.

"It's terrible," said Vera Grove, who was shopping with her teenage daughter. "It's absolutely ghastly. I must say, I don't like going to sales." But she does, because, she said, there are very real bargains.

Shoppers, Mrs. Grove said, have to be wary in many of the stores. There is little pure deception such as advertising a fake price reduction, but widely advertised reductions on some goods, especially clothing, turn out to apply to outdated fashions. Some stores bring in low quality wares just for the sales, and many sell "seconds" and "seconds" with warning notices that might be missed.



International WestLB is just as international as your business

As you've probably noticed, most banks claim to be international. But one of the important questions you should ask yourself before choosing your international banking partner is: "How international does my bank have to be?"

It's not just a matter of a few more branches or representative offices here and there, or of an extra few hundred correspondents. It's international experience in the right fields at the right places that counts. WestLB has a great deal of it.

After all, it's the Banker of many of Germany's world-renowned Ruhr industries. In this bustling region, WestLB has grown into one of Europe's largest banks and it ranks among the top twenty in the world. Its experience in export and import financing is the solid cornerstone of its world-wide capacity. In addition to this traditional international trade financing, WestLB's extensive sources of funds have made it a major force in the international issue business. Eurocurrency credits and project financing. A balance sheet total of close on DM 64,000 million reflects the financial capacity of the Bank. Backed by the State and the regional Sparkassen organization, it encompasses more than 200 regional universal banks (Sparkassen) with their own combined balance sheet total of close on DM 97 thousand million. The rapidly expanding international requirements of WestLB's customers have spawned a world-wide network of offices, subsidiaries, participations and correspondents, as well as membership in the illustrious Orion Banking Group.

Each of these international points of contact—staffed by experienced bankers—provides access to WestLB's universal banking know-how and highly developed specialized facilities.

Thus, for instance, WestLB through its London Branch and WestLB International in Luxembourg concentrates on Euro-finance to first-class risks, with Libra Bank Ltd. providing finance in Latin America. In other financial centres such as New York, Beirut and Tokyo, WestLB is represented by highly versed staff members.

But these are just a few examples of WestLB's international capacity. In fact, if it's a question of international presence, WestLB can serve you wherever it matters; directly or in partnership with others.

However, WestLB's world-wide activity is only one reason for considering it as your banking partner. There are other very important questions you must ask yourself before making a final choice. "Is the bank absolutely secure?" "Does it have the necessary experience?" "Is it efficient?" Get the full answers to these questions and find out about our specialized services; contact us directly or ask your local bankers to put you in touch with us.

WestLB
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
a growing force in international banking
Düsseldorf P.O. Box 128

It makes a difference how others regard this process. The Israelis, not yet ready as a government or a people to countenance establishment of a Palestinian state next door, tend to regard each Palestinian move forward as a trick and each move backward as confirmation of a grim but familiar status quo. They resist and resent being asked to be hospitable to a movement that officially still calls for the elimination of Israel as a state. This is entirely understandable. What is not so easy to accept is the Israeli refusal to show the degree of hospitality to Palestinian moderation that would give the moderates the help they need to turn the still predominantly radical

It will be some months before the Carter administration can engage fully in the diplomacy of the Middle East. Mr. Carter can use those months to do more than study the problem. If things go well, he can also strengthen the domestic political base he will need to undergird the difficult measures, sure to be resisted at least initially by Arabs and Israelis alike, that effective diplomacy will require. Meanwhile, no opportunity to nourish the development of moderation, among Israelis as well as Arabs, should be lost.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The next task was to determine the amount of stimulation. This business of fine-tuning the doses of fiscal medicine is a form of art, not science. Our most valued tuners, pitching trends and charts about, were suggesting anywhere from \$15 billion to \$30 billion in stimulus this year, depending on when they were asked and what is known about the speed of their favorite stimuli. Carter chose low on the sound theory that it will be easier to go up than down and that further bargaining to put the package across is more likely to irritate than diminish the amount. Here was the conservative in him at work. Some will argue that less than \$15 billion this year—even if fol-

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hua Kuo-feng has big plans to speed up development in China and take definite steps to modernize the country by the year 2000 and make it a powerful Socialist state. But the official optimism contrasts with reports of unrest in the provinces and of their connection with the activities of the "Gang of Four." Hua's new information policy has permitted unaccustomed openness about these events, partly perhaps to provide pretexts for the campaign against the four, which Hua has stated to be the principal task for 1977. Other objectives are the strengthening of party organization, the rapid development of agriculture and in-

NEW YORK—Some big guns were fired last night in the campaign for liberal Sunday laws in New York City. Gov. Odell condemned in advance any proposal to legalize the partial opening of saloons on Sundays, but New York City Mayor Seth Low thinks that it is practically impossible to enforce a law forbidding all sales of liquors on Sunday in a city such as New York.

—From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

CONSTANTINOPLE—An application for the foundation of a Socialist party in Turkey has been refused by the government here which claims that there can be only one political party in Turkey, that of the popular or government group. Too many political groups would retard development of the country, it was said, and the Socialists as well as the Progressives will not be permitted.

By Benjamin Welles

No Cut Off Date

Before World War II the State Department limited diplomatic passports almost exclusively to Foreign Service officers on active duty. Approximately 1500 were issued yearly and virtually the only exceptions were the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Under Secretary of State, Cabinet officers and their wives and resident children. Next, career language officers and student interpreters were added. Then came mothers or sisters of bachelor Foreign Service officers "if acting as social head of the family."

With the postwar expansion of the United States' global role the dam began leaking--then burst. In 1950 plans were being made, and obtained by agricultural attachés, to suggest that international conferences of officials of the Marshall Plan, the Agency for International Development, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Central Treaty Organization, the Central Intelligence Agency, the United Nations Information Agency and others be dismissed to code clerks and security personnel as protection in Communist or other hostile areas--and to many others, including congressmen, as prestige symbols. Even Supreme Court justices, although accorded every courtesy on their way to the State Department, for the sake of status.

Once intended to identify the bearer as a diplomat and protect him from seizure, search or other delays in the course of his official travels, the diplomatic passport, under current practice, is less a form of identity than a symbol of rank. This has led to protests by foreign governments and by some American ambassadors abroad who see their retired colleagues or other nonofficial Americans abusing the privileges that a civ confers.

Month after month new demands pour in, and the 62 applications currently under review include demands from the president of a nationwide tanning company, a mine operator in Central America, physicians, Smithsonian employees and various businessmen sponsored by congressmen. Rather than say no and risk making an enemy, the State Department tends to yield—thus further degrading the document.

Since 1960 the Passport Office

Benjamin Welles is a former reporter for The New York Times.

By Anthony Lewis

The government lately has made a few conciliatory moves, for one announcing that it will give free textbooks to black children as it does to white. But such gestures only dramatize the largest inequality. The state spends \$50 a year per black student, \$550 per white.

There is no sign of change on the fundamentals: giving blacks

can administration takes toward South Africa.

Jimmy Carter has stated his view quite explicitly. In an interview with the Financial Mail of Johannesburg, published just after his election, he said he was "committed" to the goal of "majority rule in Africa."

Africa he found a much greater chance for U.S. influence than he had expected. People in and out of government, he says, are deeply anxious about both the racial situation and economic difficulties and they are extremely concerned about American opinion.

While in Cape Town, Clark spoke at the press club about American attitudes toward South Africa.

Senator's Comment

mand participation in the society in which he lives, works and raises his children. . . ."

Clar: spoke plainly but without lecturing, and the reaction in the local papers was friendly. There is an old moral in that, useful as one guide to American policy in southern Africa: When we deal with the world, we should be ourselves. We cannot remake others in our vision but in dealing with them we should not compromise our sense of decency.

By Joseph Kraft

The White House thinks of these measures as bitter medicine administered now to make the patient much healthier in the long run. But the Democrats see favors to business and the oil companies. As a result the mellowness of the post-election period has been broken, and partisan spirits move strongly in the Congress.

The latest set of statistics suggest there is less danger than most people thought of another downturn. But there remains great need for measures to promote jobs and investment, and room to do it without inflationary consequences.

Consumer Sector

The unemployed are the most needy group in the economy. That suggests public wks programs that provide hot jobs to those out of work and jobs and services to society as a whole. But such programs need to have a cutoff date tied to a period of economic difficulty.

Business investment is the weak spot in the economy—it is below what it has been at the present stage of any previous postwar recovery. The businessmen would like an investment credit and, even more, a permanent cut in corporate taxes to build confidence on a long-term basis. But such cuts might limit the public funds available for the pro-

Despite the announcement in Plains, Carter is not yet truly in good position to solicit these intrinsically difficult sacrifices. The Ford administration has denied the Carter peels access to much of the material that goes into the expenditure side of the new budget.

Moreover, the Cart team of economic advisers isn't complete. Indeed, he has only one highly experienced man, Charles Schmulse of the Council of Economic Advisers, in pte. Both Michael Blumenthal, who has been designated secretary of the Treasury, and Bert Lance, who is to be chief budget officer, have

recently been so overposed by the business viewpoint, that balanced judgment is difficult, the more so as neither one has put together a staff.

In these conditions, Mr. Carter's proposals might best be formally presented to the Congress in two steps. First, to take advantage

of the favorable atmosphere, would be a quick and very simple tax-reduction program explicitly designed to stimulate the economy for a short period. Law there could come a full-scale package that would represent the mature, considered opinion of the Carter administration on the way to reshape the U.S. economy for the next four years.

Bankers Set Plan to Aid Sterling

From Wire Dispatches
LONDON, Jan. 10.—Central bankers from major financial powers today reached complete agreement here on problems arising from sterling balances held in Britain by foreigners, high-level monetary sources said.

The sources declined to give details of the agreement but said a communiqué would be issued later.

The news, flashed after European markets had closed for the day, sent the pound sharply higher in New York, to more than \$1.74. It was the highest value for sterling since mid-September, when the pound was on its way to its record low of \$1.3575 on Oct. 28.

Dealers said sterling rose about four cents from its close of \$1.7089 in London.

However, the rate later retreated to \$1.7370 in nervous trading.

Safety Net

The leading central bankers reportedly agreed on a \$3-billion "safety net" credit line to reinforce the pound.

The "safety net" will come into play if withdrawals of official sterling balances from Britain's foreign-exchange reserves. According to sources, the reserves would be replenished by the

Pound Advances In N.Y. Reaction

credit line as soon as they dropped below a certain level that has not yet been specified.

One source, who declined to be named, indicated that the \$3 billion safety net would only be available as long as Britain complies with the conditions of the loan it received from the International Monetary Fund.

There remains some work to be done on the technical details, the source said.

Backing the credit line would be the United States, West Germany, Japan and Switzerland through the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements.

The agreement, which had been shaping up in nonbinding behind-the-scenes negotiations, was formalized at a meeting of central bankers from the United States, Japan, Canada and Western Europe.

Those attending included Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. No banker had immediate official comment on the agreement.

Gordon Richardson, governor of the Bank of England, would not say whether he was satisfied

Group Urges W. Germany To Reflate

Government Indicates It Will Hold Policy

BONN, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—A 17-member commission recommended today that West Germany pursue a long-term strategy aimed at securing full employment through the strongest possible economic expansion.

The government-appointed commission on economic and social change said that growth and employment policy in the past sometimes has been hindered by an overemphasis on short-term price stability.

While not denying the importance of fighting inflation, the commission said that price stability should be seen not as an end in itself but as a support to the primary goals of growth, jobs and proper income distribution.

The commission said private investment must play a central role in securing greater growth. Private capital spending must rise faster than gross national product as a whole in the coming years, while private consumption should rise underproportionally, it said.

Should growth prove insufficient to provide new jobs, such measures as the shortening of work hours and the lengthening of vacations should be considered as possible means of distributing available positions among a larger number of persons, it said.

A considerable part of the sum will be spent for increasing oil yields by injecting gas—now flared as waste—or salt water into oil wells, he said.

To switch from exports of crude to refined oil and petrochemical products, Mr. Mina said, this country will invest more than half of the \$30 billion in the construction of refineries and the expansion of its petrochemical plants.

The December index rose to 297.3 on the 1964 base index from 294.4 in November. The latest index was 17.75 per cent over the year-ago level.

The index of materials and fuels purchased by all manufacturing industry fell a provisional 0.25 per cent to 330.7 after a 1.25-per-cent rise in November. The decrease largely reflected lower prices for many imported materials due to the improvement in the pound in December, the department indicated.

The government's own economic package will probably be outlined here tomorrow when government, trade union leaders, industrialists and bank officials meet to plan concerted action.

U.S. Retail Sales Rise
WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—U.S. retail sales rose 3 per cent to a seasonally-adjusted \$57.37 billion in December, the Commerce Department reported today. For 1976, retail sales totaled \$551.61 billion, up 11 per cent from 1975.

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Blumenthal Eyes Full Employment

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 (WP).—Treasury Secretary-designate Michael Blumenthal said yesterday that jobless rates of either 4 or 5 per cent are too high as national goals for full employment, and that the best goal is zero unemployment.

But he conceded that the need to be "careful and prudent" would prevent the incoming administration of Jimmy Carter from reducing the jobless rate below 6.50 to 7 per cent by the end of this year, "perhaps closer to 6.5 per cent if we are lucky."

A more dramatic program is prevented, he said, not by the danger of inflation, but by a limitation on how much stimulus the economy can absorb in short order. As the Carter program takes effect, he predicted there would be further "steady reductions" in the jobless rate in 1978.

Blumenthal also said the stimulus package announced Friday is only "the first step in a more fundamental series of proposals for tax reform." He emphasized that the new administration would rely largely on the private sector for restoring health to the economy "because five out of six jobs are in the private sector."

The question about unemployment goals relates to an important and basic difference in the political approach to current economic problems. Early in the Kennedy years the Democrats adopted 4 per cent as an "interim" target for full employment.

In recent years, Republicans and other conservatives have argued that 5 per cent is more reasonable. They reason that with changes in the makeup of the labor force, to push for unemployment below that figure is likely to cause inflation.

When asked to name a realistic unemployment target in today's economy, Mr. Blumenthal responded:

"I am tempted to say the best goal is zero, or close to zero, and I feel strongly about that. There shouldn't be any people who want to work, and who are able to work, and who are looking for work and are unable to find gainful employment."

He said that there is "no magic number," but that both 5 and 4 per cent "I would consider too high."

Although the Carter package contains no specific new incentive for business to add to its investment plans, Mr. Blumenthal argued that the entire program is intended to encourage business expansion by creating additional consumer demands.

Other changes possible that there may yet be some changes in the proposals before they are given to Congress. One possibility is the substitution of an investment tax credit for the \$2-billion credit against Social Security payroll taxes originally announced.

Economist Lawrence Klein, chairman of Mr. Carter's economic advisory group during the campaign, said yesterday he hoped that Mr. Carter would go back to the investment-credit idea, "because we need more capital formation, and the investment tax credit wouldn't hurt as a starter."

Another possible change in the economic package may be in the amount of public works spending that eventually will be proposed. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., flatly predicted yesterday that Congress would add to the \$2 billion that Mr. Carter proposed for public works. Sen. Byrd strongly implied that Mr. Carter had agreed with the Democratic leadership on this point during discussions Friday.

Stock Prices Rise Modestly On Big Board

Carter Plan Elicits Approval, Analysts Say

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—Prices posted modest gains on the New York Stock Exchange today despite small pockets of selling pressure throughout the session.

The news presented a mostly bullish picture for investors but failed to generate aggressive buying interest, analysts said. Included in the news was a survey showing a sharp rise in consumer confidence and a rise in retail sales.

President-elect Jimmy Carter's plan to stimulate the economy, unveiled Friday, appeared to meet the demands of most people in that it did not raise fears of rampant inflation, analysts said.

But the one aspect which they said could have been a disappointment was the failure of his plan to raise an increase in the investment tax credit.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 3.74 points to 886.87, after falling nearly 22 points last week. At 3 p.m. it was up 2.49 points.

Volume was 20.86 million shares, compared with 21.7 million on Friday.

Heavily traded Bausch & Lomb rose 1 1/2 to 34 3/8 after having said it would take a \$12-million charge against 1976 operations as a result of settlement of a suit with National Patent.

Midland-Ross, testing a method to safely dispose of the pesticide Kepone, gained 1 1/8 to 30 7/8. Raytheon picked up 3/4 to 57 3/4. The government gave the go-ahead for further production of Raytheon's air combat missile.

General Foods gained 1 1/4 to 31 1/2, while Cyclops added 2 1/4 to 25 1/2 and Getty Oil rose 1 1/8 to 183 1/2.

Technicare, a manufacturer of body scanners, fell 7/8 to 34 1/2 following some bearish press comment.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange were mixed, but the index dipped 0.06 to 110.88.

C & K Petroleum added 1 1/4 to 28. Houston Oil rose 1/2 to 49 1/8, while Syntex gained 1 1/8 to 23 7/8.

Glen Gery eased 1/4 to 6 1/4 after agreeing to sell 300,000 shares of common stock to a group of investors.

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Dollar Climbs as W. Europe Reacts Favorably to Carter

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—President-elect Jimmy Carter's plan for a \$30-billion stimulus to the U.S. economy heightened financial markets today and set the dollar climbing strongly.

In Bonn, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said West Germany was impressed by the size of the program and its emphasis on the creation of jobs.

British government sources described the package as an example of how best to tackle the problem of improving the rate of recovery from global recession.

Foreign-exchange dealers said markets believed that the proposals avoided excessive stimulus which would lead to a new burst of inflation.

The dollar was also helped by the belief that U.S. interest rates have reached their lows and will start to rise as U.S. economic momentum picks up.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.3832 deutsche marks, compared with 2.3653 Friday. In Zurich, it gained to 2.48 francs from 2.4640.

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Saudi Oil Price Said to Affect Iran, Kuwait

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (AP-DJ).—The rift in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries over oil-price increases is not a tussle between two "6-percentage-point" and "11-percentage-point" but is essentially a battle pitting the giant, Saudi Arabia, with its big surplus capacity, against Iran and Kuwait, Petroleum Intelligence Weekly says. It says that Iran and Kuwait are already acknowledging the impact on their sales, even before it is known how much and how fast Saudi oil production will increase.

The effect, if not the intent, is price warfare in the Gulf, mainly involving the heavier crudes that all three countries produce. Almost all of Saudi Arabia's 3.3-million-barrel daily surplus capacity over its former ceiling is in heavy crudes. These also account for all of Kuwait's output, and 40 per cent of Iran's.

While Saudi Arabia stood firm at the OPEC conference on a 5-per-cent price rise for its light crude, it has raised its heavier oil prices by 11 per cent, according to P.I.W. The expected decline from pre-price-rise stockpiling could have cut overall oil demand as much as 3 million barrels daily, according to some estimates.

Price Falls Expected
That is where the real crunch will come, P.I.W. says, in the first quarter, when some industry sources expect that the higher prices will have to come down toward the Saudi level. They see no way that oil can be forced on refiners at 68 cents to 80 cents more than the same Saudi grade, particularly when demand is expected to drop rather than rise.

The expected decline from pre-price-rise stockpiling could have cut overall oil demand as much as 3 million barrels daily, according to some estimates.

The Arabian American Oil Co. reported that its petroleum production in Saudi Arabia averaged more than 8.3 million barrels a day in 1976, for a record annual total of more than 3.05 billion barrels.

The previous peak had been in 1974, when output averaged 8.2 million barrels a day for a year's total of just under 3 billion barrels.

Ararico accounts for the bulk of Saudi oil output, and recently its production has been running at a rate of around 9 million barrels daily.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly reported that big premiums—up to 30 cents a barrel—have been offered by some buyers seeking heavier Saudi light crude, while token 3-cent to 5-cent discounts are available from some

Discounts Being Offered

Wholesale Prices Up 1.24% in U.K.

LONDON, Jan. 10 (Reuters).—The wholesale price index for manufactured products rose a provisional 1.24 per cent in December, slower than the revised 1.91-per-cent gain in November, the industry department said today.

The December index rose to 297.3 on the 1964 base index from 294.4 in November. The latest index was 17.75 per cent over the year-ago level.

The index of materials and fuels purchased by all manufacturing industry fell a provisional 0.25 per cent to 330.7 after a 1.25-per-cent rise in November. The decrease largely reflected lower prices for many imported materials due to the improvement in the pound in December, the department indicated.

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—1976-77—		Stocks and Div in \$	P/E Ratio	5-yr. High Low	5-yr. High Low	3 m. Pct. Chg.	
9%	4%	Hercules	344	14	33	5%	57%
38	24	Hercules	14	7	57	37%	27%
37/4	18%	HarshVF	1.72	7	72	21%	11%
32%	15%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
25%	15%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
17/4	30	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
7%	10%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
24	17%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
22/4	15	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
23/4	14%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
28	19%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
9%	10%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
44/4	24%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
44/4	24%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
34/2	18%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
34/2	18%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
15%	11%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
28%	10%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
17/4	10%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
17/4	10%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
13%	15%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
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13%	15%	Hess	1.40	26	29	19%	18%
29%	25%	Hess	1.40				

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January 10, 1977		Stock indexes			
By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies					
		Ym.	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam		\$2.16	\$2.10	\$2.10	\$2.70

These rates do not take into account bank charges									
	\$	DM	FF	L. S.	Gden.	Sfr	Swiss	Can.	Den.
Amsterdam	2.4675	4.35	100.5725	79.945	38.117	—	3.0010	100.45	45.525
Basle	2.4675	4.35	100.5725	79.945	38.117	—	14.7045	45.525	—
Bombay	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Buenos Aires	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Calcutta	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Canton	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Cebu	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Colon	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Hankow	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Harbin	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Hong Kong	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
London	2.4675	4.35	100.5725	79.945	38.117	—	3.0010	100.45	45.525
Lyons	2.4675	4.35	100.5725	79.945	38.117	—	3.0010	100.45	45.525
Manila	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Peking	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Rangoon	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
San Francisco	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Shanghai	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Singapore	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Sourabaya	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58
Tientsin	1.7075	—	—	—	—	—	4.2525	—	—
Yokohama	4.975	—	—	—	—	—	6.311	14.70	62.58

(a) Commercial rates. (b) Rates of 100 L.S. equal to 1,000 francs. (c) Rates of 10,000 L.S. equal to 100,000 francs.

(d) New. (e) Old.

European Gold Markets

January 10, 1977

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

36 Rue Marbeuf
PARIS (8th)

Following an extraordinary general meeting held on December

H. Whitefield Cartier Louis Cordis
W. August Harriette
Garry Brothers & Co.
Katzeland

30th, 1978, the shareholders of SOCIÉTÉ BANCAIRE ET FINANCIÈRE have approved the change of the corporate name of the bank to **BANQUE CRÉDIT DU COMMERCE** and have consequently amended the articles of Incorporation. At this meeting, the following directors were appointed:

Maurice de BOTTON, Président Directeur Général
Raymond WALLIER, Président d'Honneur
Marcel DANA, Vice-Président
Selman SELVI, Directeur Général
Guy WALLIER, Directeur Général

The other members of the Board are:

Diomède CATROUX
André GUEUDELRE
Nathan MEYERAS
Paul SCHMITZ
Jean-Marc SMADJA
Robert STEINDECKER

Also the Board has decided the opening of a first Branch Office at:

53 Rue de Turbigo, PARIS (3rd).

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Raiders' Linemen Pave Way Toward First Super Bowl Victory



SUPER GAIN—Raiders' tight end Dave Casper is stopped by Vikings' Nate Wright soon after catching a pass from quarterback Ken Stabler for 25-yard gain in first period...

Upshaw a Standout in 32-14 Rout of Vikings

By Dwight Chapin

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 10.—Some people call it "the pit," others "the trenches." But the place where the men up front work, the guys whose names usually don't mean much to anyone but their mothers, wives and accountants.

But in Super Bowl XI at the Rose Bowl yesterday the pit was alive—and in the spotlight—because of Oakland Raider linemen such as Gene Upshaw, Art Shell, Dave Dalby, George Buehler, John Velle and Dave Casper.

And when this glorious Southern California day was over, the Raiders had ended a decade of football frustration by routing Minnesota, 32-14, in the Super Bowl.

It was the fifth consecutive National Football League championship or an American Conference team in a one-sided game described by Oakland guard Gene Upshaw as a "solid whupping" of the Vikings. Few in the Rose Bowl crowd of 100,421 would disagree.

The Raiders had lost their only previous Super Bowl game, 33-14, to Green Bay in 1968 and had a reputation of losing "big" games despite the best record in the league over the last decade.

"We shut a lot of people up about that non-being-able-to-win-the-big-game," said Raiders' tight end Casper, the target for the first of four Raider touchdowns.

"We knew it was just a bunch of bunk. Maybe we won't hear it for a couple more years. This is a great football team."

As wide receiver Fred Biletnikoff (the game's most valuable player), quarterback Kenny Stabler, running back Clarence Davis and the other Raiders took turns on the locker-room interview podiums after Oakland's first NFL championship, they kept referring to the no-names.

It was a measure of the game that Upshaw, a monstrous man who has long been one of the best offensive linemen in the league, soon drew as large a crowd of reporters as Stabler and Biletnikoff.

He had handled Minnesota's Alan Page, just as Shell had handled Minnesota's Jim Marshall. And he didn't mind saying so. Upshaw looked at sports columnist who is tall, thin,

middle-aged and runs the 40 in about a 12:10. "You're tougher than Alan Page," Upshaw said.

That isn't exactly your run-of-the-mill pro football talk. Page will probably have Upshaw's comment engraved on his locker, for future reference.

But Upshaw was speaking from a position of strength—and he knew it.

Time and again he and Shell blasted open holes so big that well—the columnist might have run through them. And they protected Stabler so well he had time to direct the Oakland offense to a Super Bowl record 439 net yards.

Upshaw was asked if Page—in an afternoon of almost total frustration—said anything to him during the game.

"Page never talks," he said. "The only thing that was said to me by anybody was from Bobby Bryant (the Vikings' cornerback). He just said at the end that we'd played a good game, had a good season and deserved to win."

Upshaw's body had so much

tape on it he looked like a mummy. But his mouth was not covered.

"At this time and on this day," he said, like a pulp preacher, "we knew we had to control the line of scrimmage to beat them. We don't worry about our plays. We have total confidence in Stabler. If it isn't the right play, then he wouldn't have called it."

The most persistent charge against the Raiders was the same one that has been leveled at Minnesota: they can't win the big ones.

"I hope this puts talk like that to rest," Upshaw said. "We know we had to win 15 big ones to get here, and we overcame all sorts of obstacles. They said we couldn't win with a three-man defensive front when we got guys hurt. They said we couldn't beat Cincinnati. They said we couldn't beat Pittsburgh. They said we couldn't beat Minnesota."

"Well, we beat them all, because we dominated the pit. That's why we know we'd win this football game."

Upshaw picked a burning point—linebacker Willie Hall's interception in the fourth quarter, when Minnesota had closed to within 19-7 and was driving again.

Viking quarterback Fran Tarkenton was pressured strongly by Raider linebacker Ted Hendricks just before he threw, trying to hit Chuck Foreman.

"I was supposed to take the halfback on the play," Hall said. "I saw Francis look over to the inside but he didn't see me. I just got there in time to get the ball."

"That," Gene Upshaw said, "was when Minnesota died."

Upshaw probably strayed a little too far into melodrama. Minnesota was all but dead most of the game.

Stabler's passing and Davis's running—behind the work of the Raiders' line—saw to that.

"We thought we could move the ball and score points," Stabler said. "I just thought Minnesota would score more."

"Our game plan," said lineman Dave Rowe, who used to play for New Orleans, Houston, New England and San Diego, "was to stop Foreman in the middle and home him outside. We wanted to stop their first-down running plays, and force them to pass, and we accomplished that."

While that was going on, Stabler, Biletnikoff, Casper and Davis were doing their thing.

"We didn't want to be conservative," Stabler said. "We wanted to let it all hang out. We have the best offensive line in the league. When you have all-pro linemen Upshaw and Shell you use them."

Davis, the USC tailback between O.J. Simpson and Anthony Davis, ran for a career-high 187 yards. Stabler completed 12 of 19 passes for 180 yards, four touchdowns and no interceptions.

Biletnikoff, who runs slowly and catches brilliantly, took three passes that set up touchdowns. The first was a five-yarder on a "short corner pattern" in the second quarter. Stabler threw a yard to Casper for the first Oakland TD on the next play.

On the series, Stabler threw 17 yards over the middle to Biletnikoff, who looked as if he was sliding into second base for a reception at the Minnesota 1. That one was on a post pattern and set up Pete Banaszak's run for a 16-0 lead on the next play.

© Los Angeles Times.



Though Raiders were able to push about Vikings, they found it difficult to hold up their 6-foot-5, 270-pound coach John Madden after the Super Bowl victory.



... while in second period Casper again beats Wright, this time for only one yard, but the catch of toss from Stabler was good for the Raiders' first touchdown.

Viking Ineptness Turns Game Into a Mismatch

By Red Smith

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 10 (NYT)—The Minnesota Vikings make a career of failure in the Super Bowl and have enjoyed growing success at it. Yesterday they outdid themselves in full view of the biggest crowd that ever attended one of these postseason extravaganzas.

Playing dead for the Oakland Raiders in Super Bowl XI, they tied again, 32-14. It was the fourth time they have played for the championship of professional football and missed. No other team on earth can make the mistake.

Although the margin on the scoreboard was not the widest of the 11-year-old series, this was the most lopsided. The Raiders gained more ground than the Vikings lost in the game.

They were less than 100 yards from the end zone. Only twice all through this clouded afternoon did they create the illusion of competition.

The first came about 10 minutes after the opening kickoff when Fred McNeil blocked a punt by Ray Guy and got the ball for Minnesota three yards from the Oakland end zone.

During the season the Vikings had blocked 15 kicks, but Guy didn't treat them so unkindly. All his four years as a pro, he needed three yards to break a scoreless tie, the Vikings made one and fumbled to the Raiders, who responded with a 90-yard march and a field goal for a lead of 3-0.

Minnesota wasn't in the game again until the final minute of the third quarter, when Fran Tarkenton threw the only touchdown pass he has ever completed in a Super Bowl. Sammie White caught it in the end zone, leaving Minnesota behind by 19-3.

With 15 minutes to make up, the Vikings did the scoreless tie, almost casually drawing away to a lead of 32-7 before tying up a token touchdown in the last minute.

This was the first time the game of mercenaries ever produced the hallowed turf of the Rose Bowl, a great gaudy set of a dry gulch called Arroyo Seco and dedicated to the proposition that it benefits an under-adequate mentally, morally and physically to have his skull driven to the earth like a stake.

Maybe it was this sacrilege that turned off 3,003 clients, for although 100,424 tickets had been sold at \$20 a copy, the turnstile count was 100,421.

As that it may, college football never drew a more cooperative crowd: on the promise that they would appear on network television, all 100,421 stayed out the rest rooms between halves wearing colored cards at a director's command.

They were part of a half-time show produced by Walt Disney Productions, Inc., as a tribute to Minnesota's Mickey Mouse offense.

Indeed some customers quit the game believing the Vikings capable of any offense at all except, maybe, illegal parking statistics of the game tend to support this notion.

In the first 23 minutes, the Raiders ran 39 plays, gained 237 yards, made 12 first downs and punted 10 points while Minnesota had 31 yards on 10 plays for one first down and no points.

When the Vikings played in Detroit during the season they were fined for being tardy. Yesterday they showed up on time and drew far more savage punishment. Not even Tarkenton was spared.

St. Francis of Atlanta, one of the most successful passers football has known, had 17 completions on 25 attempts, a modest percentage and threw two interceptions which Oakland turned into touchdowns. There was a

suspicion that he had left his game on a TV show.

To get back to the half-time pageantry, little green people swarmed across the landscape until the field looked like an advanced case of delirium tremens. There were colored balloons, there was colored bunting, and the whole vast saucer kept changing complexion as spectators did their card tricks—now a bluish green, now blue, now red as the Vikings faded.

Flocks of pigeons were released to circle overhead, but the game remained a turkey.

Things had been said and written before the game to suggest that in Oakland there was no clear distinction between football and thugery. The Raiders were pictured as a guerrilla band with George Atkinson, the strong safety, presiding as field-in-chief.

Actually, the College of Cardinals is not more circumspect than these Raiders were yesterday, and it wasn't the vigilance of the officials that kept them in line. The Raiders don't worry about officials: they just didn't want trouble with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Since the National and American Football Leagues made peace, merged, and then split like an amoeba into two conferences, teams representing the AFC have won eight of the 11 championships. Four of them did it by picking on Minnesota.

Bud Grant, the Vikings' peerless leader of the defense, has a long explanation of this phenomenon. "We just played them on the wrong day," he said. "Next time we'll play them on Wednesday."

Better they should play in September.

Tunisia Gains in Soccer

TUNIS, Jan. 10 (AP)—Tunisia qualified for the next round of the World Cup soccer elimination series in Africa by defeating Morocco. The two teams were tied 1-1 after overtime, and Tunisia won the penalty shot contest, 4-3.

Buffalo coach Floyd Smith said he didn't expect to get 20 goals from center Andre Savard in his first season with the Sabres, but now that Savard has reached that plateau Smith is expecting more.

"Now, I expect 20 more," said the Buffalo Sabres coach, who said the 7-4 National Hockey League victory over the Cleveland Barons last night in which Savard scored three goals within a 6 1/2-minute span in the first period.

Savard, acquired from the Boston Bruins for Peter McNab in an off-season trade of free agents, now has scored 11 goals in his last 15 games to give him his first 20-goal season.

"He was always on a line to check," Smith said. "Now he's playing with one of the best goal scorers in the league (winger Rick Martin) and things rub off. That line is really going to work."

Savard, whose best goal season in three years at Boston was 19, admitted to checking McNab's statistics in the newspapers.

"I look at McNab in the standings and I don't think about it all the time," said Savard after his first career hat trick. "I don't make a big thing about it. It turned out good for Peter and it turned out good for me."

Savard admitted he was somewhat worried by the quick start of McNab, who now has 28 goals on the year.

"With McNab scoring so well, I said it's to my credit. At least I got a goal in a game. He's a player. But you do get worried the way he was scoring because people start comparing and say it's a bad trade."

Kings 5, Rangers 4

At New York, Marcel Dionne scored his second goal with 30 seconds left to help Los Angeles continue its mastery over the Rangers with a 5-4 victory.

Dionne, who had a hand in all five Los Angeles goals, took a pass from Frank St. Michael and fired from 40 feet out over Rangers' goalie Gilles Gratton's right shoulder. It was Dionne's 23rd goal of the season.

Bruins 4, Black Hawks 3

At Chicago, Greg Sheppard scored with 1:09 left and Bobby Schmeitzler tallied an empty net goal to lift Boston to a 4-2 victory over the Black Hawks.

Russia vs. NHL

MONTREAL, Jan. 10 (AP)—Clarence Campbell, president of the National Hockey League, and NHL players association president Alan Eagleson are negotiating two series of games against teams from the Soviet Union.

Primarily, our target is to establish a yearly tournament between the Stanley Cup champions and the top team from the Soviet Union," Campbell said last night.

"The time frame we are talking about now is pre-season. We also plan a series of exhibition games between top Russian teams and NHL teams for the holiday period of 1977-1978."

Africans Continue Olympic Track Dispute

By Neil Andur

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 (NYT)—The political problems that dented the track and field competition at the Montreal Olympics have been extended into the 1977 indoor season.

At least one African country, Tanzania, already has been excluded from the Amateur Athletic Union and the Canadian Track and Field Association that Filbert Bayi, the world record-holder in the 1,500-meter run, and other Tanzanians will not compete in meets where athletes from New Zealand have been invited.

The ultimatum has prompted one meet director to scratch the Tanzanians from the Maple Leaf Indoor Games Feb. 11 in Toronto. A communiqué last week from the AAU to U.S. meet directors confirmed the Tanzanians' conditions, but added, "Hope to clarify so that both New Zealand and Tanzania qualify."

The dispute remains delicate, particularly with the International Amateur Athletic Federation planning to stage the first World Cup in track and field in September in Düsseldorf.

Continued feuds in the Western Hemisphere, Europe and Africa will be selected for the Cup, in addition to representative teams from the United States, Soviet Union and East Germany.

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The Tanzanians had accepted an invitation to compete in Toronto as part of a month-long North American tour that was to begin with the Wamamaker Milrose Games Jan. 28 at Madison Square Garden, New York.

But in an acceptance letter to Paul Pote, the Maple Leaf meet director, F. Myroni, the executive secretary of the Tanzanian Amateur Athletic Association, wrote, "Also confirm that there will not be New Zealanders."

Neither Pote nor Ken Twigg, the executive director of the Canadian Track and Field Association, could make such assurances or wanted to accept these conditions. Invitations already had been sent to John Walker, the Olympic 1,500-meter champion, and two New Zealand teammates, Rod Dixon and Dick Quax.

The AAU, with offices in Indianapolis, apparently is hoping to avoid a confrontation with the Tanzanians by keeping them in meets where the New Zealanders are not entered. Bayi's initial itinerary (Milrose, Los Angeles, Toronto, San Diego, Olympic Invitational and National AAU) had included Mexico.

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The loss of Bayi, who set the record for the Wamamaker Mile last year (6 minutes 56.1 seconds), and Walker would be major promotional blows for the indoor circuit.

African runners attending colleges in the United States may not be affected by any conditions. Mike Boyt of Kenya, one of the world's top middle-distance runners, is competing for the Pacific Coast Club of Long Beach, Calif., and is entered in most of the major indoor meets.

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